# Gainesville Daily Sun

VOL. XXIII. NO. 257 GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA. THURSDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1906 TEN CENTS A WEE


## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

### Message Received Strict Attention From Senators.

USUAL SCENES WERE ENACTED

**Handsomely Gowned Women in the Galleries Lent Color to the Scene Several New Members Were Sworn in as Members.**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The chief interest of the opening day of the closing session of congress lay in the fact that the places of Senators Platt and Depey, of New York, were filled and the seat of Senator Bailey, of Texas, was empty. The latter has gone home to meet and answer direct charges brought against him by the attorney general.

Both of Georgia's senators and ten members of the Georgia delegation were in their places when the gavels of Speaker Cannon and Vice President Fairbanks fell. Congressman Griggs has not yet arrived, being detained at home by the serious illness of his wife, but is expected Wednesday. He only left Washington a few weeks ago after a busy summer preparatory to the congressional elections. Congressman J. W. Overstreet, of the First Georgia district, was sworn in as successor for the unexpired term of Rufus E. Lester, deceased.

Numerous expressions of regret for Senator Bailey were heard and his friends predict that he will be able to answer fully the charges which have been published. Bailey is looked upon by his colleagues as one of the strongest men in the democratic minority and has many warm admirers in Washington.

President Roosevelt's annual message to congress occupied the attention of the senate as soon as the opening preliminaries were concluded Tuesday. These included the receipt of messages from the house reciting deaths of several of the members.

**Fews Given Limit of Law.**

Macon, Ga., Dec. 5.—Henry Fews, the negro who shot Will Solomon and Charles Adams at the Centennial fair in this city on Sept. 7, which precipitated a riot and wrecking of the county jail, was found guilty of assault with intent to murder and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Judge Felton in sentencing the negro gave him the full limit of the law. He was put on trial Tuesday on Charge of shooting C. M. Adams, Jr.

**Tramp Steamer Takes on Cotton.**

New Orleans, Dec. 5—For the first time in six years a tramp steamer was engaged to carry cotton from this port to Liverpool. The engagement of this steamer, the Royal, with a capacity of over 15,000 bales, follows closely upon sensational charges made by the New Orleans cotton exchange that railroad discrimination had kept tramp steamships away from local cotton shipping trade. The name of the firm chartering the Royal was not announced.

**Crapsey Formally Deposed.**

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Bishop Walker, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of western New York, Tuesday formally deposed the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrews church, Rochester, N. Y., from the ministry of the Episcopal church. The ceremony took place in St. Johns Episcopal church and was witnessed by three Episcopal ministers selected by the Bishop to act as official witnesses.

**Secretary of Smithsonian Institute.**

Washington, Dec. 5.—Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, of New York city, was elected secretary of the Smithsonian institution to succeed the late Professor Samuel T. Langley. Professor Osborn is the first vice president of the American Museum of Natural history of New York, and is regarded as one of the foremost scientists and [illegible] in the world.

## GIRLS SOLD TO HAREMS.

**Russian Prince Tells of Appalling Conditions In Famine Provinces.**

St. Petersburg, Russia, Dec. 5.—Princes Lvoff and Orbeliani, the representatives of the Moscow Zemstvo famine relief organization, who have just returned from the stricken districts, have furnished the following facts regarding the conditions in the famine provinces.

The crops in the seven provinces of Samara, Saratov, Sembirsk, Kazan, Penza, Tamlov and Ufk, were practically total failures. In twenty provinces the harvests were very poor. About twenty million people will need assistance for from four to ten months to stave off starvation until the new crops are available. Though affecting 18,000,000 persons, the destitution is far less intense than it was in 1891. In some regions the inhabitants have been suffering from starvation for ten years, passable crops having been gathered in only two of the ten years. Prince Lvoff believes the government estimate of $50,000,000 for famine relief is inadequate. The Moscow Zevstvo relief organization calculates that $75,000,000, and possibly more, will be necessary.

Prince Lvoff complained that the local officials, for political reasons, are interfering with the establishment of soup kitchens and the reordering of medical assistance. Epidemics hunger, typhus and scurvy, which usually began in February, have appeared in three provinces.

On the strength of his personal knowledge, Prince Lvoff reaffirmed the truth of the report, lately officially denied, that girls Kazan province had been sold into slavery and taken to Mohammedan harems in the Caucassus. He said the sales were masked under the guise of entering domestic service.

**Peculiar Case of Larceny.**

Atlanta, Dec. 5.—For taking grape fruit from a car in the yards of the Central railroad yards Sunday morning, P. J. Farrell, a car inspector, was tried before the recorder and held in a $100 bond on the charge of larceny. The case was made by Special Officer W. H. Richmond, who works for the Central road. Farrell also works for the Central and he was checking off cars at the time the special officer saw him take the fruit. Farrell admitted that he took the fruit, but he only looked upon it as a pick-up and did not consider that he had done any stealing, just the same as people often sample goods in grocery stores. Farrell is a well dressed young man and had a good previous record. The case was a very unusual one, the special officer insisting upon the prisoner being held for the state courts.

**New Trains for Southern.**

Washington, Dec. 5.—The two new trains on the Southern railway, recently announced, will be put in operation on January 7, instead of December 16, as originally proposed, the change being made necessary because schedules could not be worked out by the first date named. These two trains will, it is declared, greatly improve the service between Atlanta and Washington and New York, and facilitate the handling of mail and passengers. The first announcement of the two trains in the daily papers is correct in every particular, except the date when the new schedule will become effective.

**White Man Sold for $1.**

Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 5.—Dock Aubrey, a white man, who was convicted of vagrancy and who was ordered sold into servitude for nine months, according to the law of the state, was disposed of at public auction to J. Johnson, a farmer, for the sum of $1. Dock's reputation for general shiftlessness was such that even the most strenuous efforts of the sheriff were not sufficient to bring out many bids, the report having gone forth that his ability to consume food was out of all proportion to his capacity to work.

**Youmans Dies at Columbia.**

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 5.—Attorney General LeRoy F. Youmans died here Monday. He was attorney general under Governor Wade Hampton and was regarded as one of the most brilliant orators in the south.

## RAWLINGS AND MOORE HANGED IN VALDOSTA

### Both Went to Death Without a Tremor.

WANTS TO HAUNT OFFICIALS

**He Denounced Governor Terrell, the Courts, Attorney Cooper and Every Body—Knew He was Going to Hell He Said.**

Vallosta, Ga., Dec. 5.—J. G. Rawlings was hanged on the scaffold in the Lowndes county jail yard on Tuesday.

Rawlings died instantly, but the negro showed signs of life 12 minutes. Rawlings' statement before the trap fell declared he had told the truth as to the boys' connection with the crime. Alf Moore said he had told the truth again, declaring that Milton Rawlings fired the shots which killed the two children. After the noose was put about Moore's head he knelt and prayed fervently for Rawlings and his boys, declaring he did not wish to see them suffer. Rawlings was in a good humor all the morning, but said he slept none Monday night.

"I was like a child going on a long trip," he said, "and was kept awake by anticipation."

The execution was witnessed by the guards, physicians, ministers and newspaper men. Large crowds remained around the jail, but were not admitted.

Mrs. Rawlings and her two daughters were within the jail, but did not see the execution.

Rawlings' remains were carried to the Blockhouse burial ground at the old home in Telfair county Tuesday afternoon.

A few minutes after his body was taken down, Alf Moore, his negro accomplice, was also put to death.

Both Rawlings and the negro died without scarcely a tremor. The execution of both men occupied only a few minutes.

Milton and Jesse Rawlings, the two sons of old man Rawlings, are sentenced to be hanged Friday.

Leonard Rawlings, another son, of J. G. Rawlings, and W. P. Turner, a negro preacher, were sentenced to life imprisonment.

These men were convicted for the murder of two little children, Bob and Annie Carter, in an attempt to exterminate the family of W. L. Carter.

The drop fell at 10:55 a. m. Both men died without a tremor.

The negro stood by his statement which means that the two boys who are awaiting execution will be hanged.

J. G. Rawlings' last day on earth was a strenuous one. Many people visited him, including a number of ministers to the South Georgia conference, and he talked freely, but in an extremely bitter strain to all who came to see him. During all his 18 months' imprisonment the condemned man had never been so violent as he was on Monday. He has used the strongest kind of language in condemnation of the management of his case by his attorneys, of the courts, the prosecuting attorney and other officials of the court.

His denunciation of his attorneys, J. R. Cooper and Judge O. M. Smith was particularly bitter and unreasonable. The latter went up to see Rawlings when the message was received announcing that Governor Terrell had refused to further interfere with judgment of the courts, and was greeted by a stream of vituperation rarely equalled anywhere.

He said that his lawyers had not treated him right, that he had been railroaded to the gallows; that he had been legally mobbed, and that it would have been more creditable to the county if he had been taken out at first and being riddled with bullets.

Crowds stood around the jail all day to whom Rawlings showed himself through the cold bars.

He said he knew he was going to hell, and that his only consolation was that he would be there to heap coals of fire on the heads of his enemies. His denunciations could be heard more than a block away. The newspapers came in for their share of his condemnation, and he said that 999 he believed would go to hell because they were too cowardly to antagnoize public sentiment.

"The Bible told of the respites that live to haunt men," he said. "We are told of the evil spirits that went from a man into a drove of hogs when they plunged into the sea. I want my spirit to haunt the court officials to the end of their days."

Rawlings said that he thought if Governor Terrell would wire Alf Moore's lawyers that there was no further hope for him, that he would "squeal" and tell the truth of the matter, but when the message came saying that the governor would not interfere with the execution of the negro, the latter refused to change his story of the crime. A reporter accompanied the attorney, who was instrumental in getting up the petition for a commutation of sentence, to the jail and acquainted the negro with the decision. He showed little surprise, but some disappointment, and said the people here had not treated him fairly.

From the negro's talk, it was easy to see that he had counted on his neck being saved by reason of his having turned state's evidence. He referred, he said, to representations made to him by Detective Fleming, who worked up the evidence in the case, but said he told the detective that whether he was hanged or not, he would tell the truth.

"I am sorry for Mr. Rawlings and his boys," he continued, "but, boss, I told the truth about this matter, and I can't change it. Milton, Jesse and Leonard was there, just like I said, and Milton did the shooting. I don't want any of them to hang, but I can't help what's been done. As far as I am concerned, it don't matter. My soul's all right and I know it won't do me any good now to lie about the thing."

**Spanish Capital Excited.**

New York, Dec. 5.—A Madrid special published here Tuesday, says the Spanish capital is excited over the political crisis brought about by the resignation of the ministry Monday. Noisy groups carrying red banners gathered in the evening in the neighborhood of the senate and chamber and shouted threateningly. The police scattered the crowd arresting several persons, but the populace gathered again and their numbers constantly increased. As the evening advanced the crowds focussed in the Puerto del Solo outside the ministry of the interior. Many well known agitators were busy among the people and there was much angry talking. A great force of police was out and the governor held troops in readiness. It was hoped, however, that the excitement would pass without a serious outbreak.

**Robber Was Wounded.**

Kansas City, Dec. 5.—The robber who, late Monday night escaped after shooting E. C. Ward, of Purcell, I. T., a passenger on west bound Santa Fe train at Holiday, appeared in Lawrence, Kans., Tuesday in search of a physician. The man's hand was wounded. After an unsuccessful attempt to secure the services of two physicians, he disappeared. It is believed the man is in hiding in the town of Lawrence. It is supposed that the man's hand was hurt in the scuffle with Ward, which ended in the latter being wounded.

**Held Unique Election.**

Newport, R. I., Dec. 5.—A unique election, the first under the city's new charter and in which no party designations appear on the ballot, was held here Tuesday. The eliminating of party names on the ballots, it was hoped, would do away with partisan politics, but nevertheless, it is said that Republicans will unite for the present mayor, Robert C. Cottrell.

**Schmitz Carricatures Prohibited.**

Yokohama, Dec. 5.—Caricatures of Mayor Schmitz and other officials of San Francisco officials responsible for the segregation of the races in the San Francisco Schools have been prohibited by the authorities as subservient to the public order. The press continues to discuss the matter quietly but pessimistically.

## KAPHAN BESTS DEATH ON STEAMER DI

### Has Another Miraculous Escape From the Grave.

LETTER TELLS OF HIS SAFET

**His Sister Was Preparing to B Mourning, but After Dream Wait for Postman and Received a Lett Bearing Glad Tidings.**

Atlanta, Dec. 5.—Theodore K phan, private detective and ex-s dier, who formerly lived in Atlant did not lose his life, as was report when the steamer, Dix, with ma passengers aboard came to grief the fateful storm on Puget Soun on November 18th, and in being survivor he experienced the fifth m raculous escape in his short b eventful career.

Thte Kaphan family, who live 400 South Pryor street,, received letter Monday from their son a brother, who gives a graphic descri tion of the terrific struggle he h for life when he discovered himse sinking with the Dix. Mr. Kaph was in the cabin when the accide occurred, and though many of his fe low passengers were drowned managed to break through a windo rise to the surface, and, being excellent swimmer, kept afloat un he found a floating box and was shor ly afterwards picked up by a lifebo from the Jeanie, the steamer colli ing with the Dix and causing her sink.

The reason Mr. Kaphan did not n tify his fellow detectives that he w alive is due to the fact that in pu suance of his duty he wished to ke his identity a secret—he was board the Dix, it will be remembere working on a case. And it was n until he met one of his detecti friends face to face that it was know that he was not dead. His friend surprise is well described in the le ter.

G. G. Guy, the member of t Smith Detective Agency, of Aberdee Wash., had only the day before M Kaphan was discovered to be alive forwarded the letter to the Constitu tion requesting that the family b notified of his death.

One singular feature of the story the premonition that Mrs. L. Va Stavoren, a sister of Mr. Kaphan had that a letter would come yester day bringing the glad news that h had managed to escape death.

Mrs. Van Stavoren stated that sh had intended going shopping Monda morning in order to purchase mourning costume because of he brother's death, but that she dream ed Sunday night that her brother wa living and that a letter would com from him the following morning, an so she waited for the postman befor coming to the city. The postman true to the dream, bore a letter fro Mr. Kaphan, and the home that ha been a scene of mourning was trans formed into a house of joy as quickl as it had been into one of sadnes three days before.

**Robbers Make Big Haul.**

Chicago, Dec. 5.—A dispatch fro Palestine, Tex., to a morning pa per says: It was learned Monda that the train robbers who probabl fatally wounded the express messen ger on a Cotton Belt train Saturda night, near Eylau Siding, secure $110,000 from the messenger's safe The Pacific express officials refus any explanation, claiming it is impos sible at present to state the amoun taken. A glance at the messenger' book, however, would tell the amoun stated above. Abobut $80,000, it wgs learned, was from the local treas ury department of the Cotton Be at Tyler, and consigned to Genera Treasurer S. C. Johnson at St. Louis

**Beggar Woman Had Money.**

New York, Dec. 5.—A beggar wo man arrested Monday on the steps o public school No. 13, had $46 53 in her pocket. She had two children with her. She had taken in $ in one hour according to the officer who made the arrest.

# H. S. CHUBB REGISTER S. WARREN RECEIVER

These Appointments Expected to Be Made in U. S. Land Office.

WELL DESERVED PROMOTIONS

Col. Chubb Has Been Receiver For Several Years—Will Succeed Walter G. Robinson as Register, While Shields Warren Will Get a Fat Plum.

There is a significance surrounding the meeting of certain prominent Florida Republicans at the Windsor Hotel in Jacksonville on Monday which means a great deal, because it means the giving out of some fat political jobs which are now held in the palm of the hand of the great Florida Republican organization.

At that meeting, among others, were leaders of the Republican party in Florida—leaders who have guided the party with a sturdy and safe hand, and kept the prestige of Republicanism up to a high standard. Among those were Hon. Henry S. Chubb of this city, receiver of the United States land office and chairman of the State Central Republican Executive Committee, a power whose influence bends the party as a gust of wind would bend a straw; Hon. J. N. Coombs of Apalachicola, member of the National Republican Committee, and it is said Hon. Matt. B. MacFarlane of Tampa, collector of customs for that port, a prominent Republican who stands higher in the party in Florida than his high silk hat—a candidate for Governor on his ticket in the last gubernatorial campaign.

Well, summing this up, it is said there was a caucus as to the appointment of vacancies in the United States land office, caused by the death of Register Walter G. Robinson a few weeks ago. While nothing authentic can be stated, it is assumed on good authority that Col. Chubb has been so faithful and efficient in the discharge of his obligations to the party, and held so much influence with "the powers that be," that the organization thought it wise and just to advance him a notch or two, and that he will receive the appointment of register, vice W. G. Robinson, deceased.

Those who are in position to know state that Shields Warren of Apalachicola will succeed Col. Chubb as receiver. Mr. Warren is probably the youngest Republican of prominence in Florida, being scarcely thirty years of age. He has been in Apalachicola, connected in a prominent way with the business and commercial interests of that city, for several years, and is regarded as not only one of the most efficient business men, but one of the most affable and smoothest politicians on record for his age. He is recommended by competent and well informed authority as a most efficient man, and is very popular in his home town, being a lieutenant in the Florida State Troops, and an all-round good and useful citizen.

It is said that both gentlemen have the unanimous endorsement of the Republican organization in Florida, and that the appointment is sure to follow in a day or two.

THE GUNN

SECTIONAL SYSTEM of book-housing and filing is acknowledged the leader of all "unit" systems, because of its comprehensiveness, convenience, excellence, material, cabinet work and finish.

ROLLER-BEARING

NON-BINDING

REMOVABLE DOORS.

Sectional—yet solid in appearance. All iron bands and ear-marks of sections are entirely eliminated.

Gainesville Furniture Company,
SOLE AGENTS.



## Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.


## REV. FALKENBURY DEAD.

Former Resident of Gainesville Passed Away in Tampa Saturday.

Rev. D. A. Falkenbury, a former resident of Gainesville, died Saturday, December 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Strickland, 607 Cotton street, Tampa.

Rev. Falkenbury was born in Whitehall, N. Y., and had been a resident of Tampa for the past four years, moving there from Gainesville. He had been in the ministry for sixty years, and had reached the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. He leaves a wife, three sons and two daughters. The children are Mrs. J. H. Strickland and D. A. Falkenbury, Jr., of Tampa; J. J. Falkenbury of Limona; M. C. Falkenbury of Miami, I. T., and Mrs. James Johnson of Montana.

The funeral took place Sunday at 2 p. m, from the Strickland residence, and was conducted by Rev. Joseph Sherouse of the Advent church.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mount Vernon Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, Have Fine Meeting.

A largely attended and interesting meeting of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, was held at Castle Hall Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

C. C., W. T. Pound; V. C., J. A. Robertson; P., T. B. Ellis, Jr.; M. of W., D. M. Tomkies; M. at A., W. P. Coffey; I. G., J. E. Kennedy; O. G., N. R. Carter, Jr.; K. of R. & S., E. A. Strunk; M. F., Robt. McClellan; M. of E., J. W. Blanding.

The lodge was never in a more flourishing condition, which is gratifying to the membership.

### The City Council.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Council Monday there was little business of importance transacted, other than the payment of the bills for the current month. The ordinance providing for calling an election for the bonding of the city for the purchase of the old East Florida Seminary barracks was brought before the Council, and passed its second reading.

Upon motion, a committee comprising Aldermen Hodges and Taylor was appointed to investigate into the cost of paving with rock Pearl street, South Gainesville, from the Seaboard depot to the crossing of the Atlantic Coast Line, said committee to report at the next regular meeting of the Council.

### Attention, Woodmen.

Alachua Camp No. 8, W. O. W., will hold its regular meeting in the lodge room Thursday evening, December 6, at which officers will be nominated and elected for the ensuing year, and other important business will be transacted. A full attendance desired.

J. B. BROOKS, C. C.
L. A. JENNIGAN, Clerk.

# MR. CATO LOST HEAVILY BY FIRE

Horse, Mule, Buggies, Barn and Contents Destroyed Monday.

EVERYTHING WAS BURNED

Fire Discovered Too Late to Extinguish, and All Left to Be Done Was to Watch the Crackling Ruins—Origin Supposed to Be Incendiary.

Information reached this city Tuesday of the serious loss by fire of Tam H. Cato, which occurred at his home near Alachua about 2 o'clock Monday morning.

About the hour mentioned Mr. Cato was awakened by a crackling noise, accompanied by a bright glare. He arose, to find his barn ablaze, and notwithstanding that every effort was made to extinguish the flames, it was too late, and the barn, with one mule, one horse, two buggies and all contents, including a large quantity of corn, hay, etc., was burned to the ground, entailing a severe loss.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been incendiary.

It was not learned whether or not Mr. Cato carried any insurance.

## MR. GLASS RESIGNS.

District Superintendent Atlantic Coast Line Severs His Connection.

A. L. Glass, who for the past fourteen years has been connected with the Atlantic Coast Line and its leased lines, and who has served as chief dispatcher, trainmaster and superintendent, has resigned his position as district superintendent to accept service with another company.

It is not known at the present time who is to succeed Mr. Glass

### The Episcopal Bazaar.

The Woman's Guild of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church gave a bazaar in the Elks' building Wednesday evening, which was largely attended, and which was a success in every way, quite a sum being realized. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund of the new church.


# To The Public:

I am now the sole proprietor of the shop formerly operated by the Baird Hardware Company, and will continue the business at the same old stand. All work will receive my personal attention. No scabs will be employed by me.

THOS. J. M'EVOY,
Sheet Metal Worker and Plumber.

P. S.: I refer to my former employers.



EDWARDS'
# OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, Dec. 8.

---J. A. COBURN'S---
GREAT BARLOW
MINSTRELS

You all know them—A household word

AN ALL-WHITE COMPANY
Absolutely Guaranteeing
Your money's worth or your money —Back—

Everything New This Season

Presenting the Latest Ensemble Spectacle, an Absolute Novelty in Scenic Stage Craft, the

"20th Century Aerial Special"

Showing a Monster AIR SHIP, Officers, Passengers, Crew and Musicians, Beautiful Electric Display and Color effects.

-:-Our Past Our Present Guarantee-:-

The Latest Songs The Newest Jokes
Sparkling Music and Untainted Honor

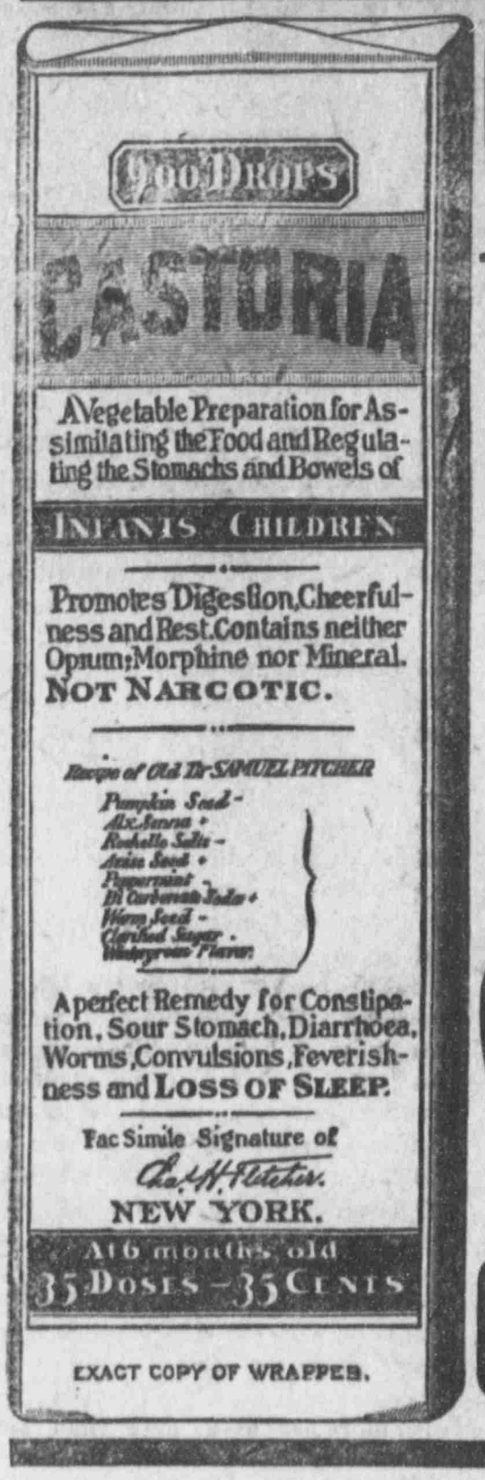
AN UNEQUALLED OLIO
of Feature Vaudeville and Novelty Acts

SPLENDID VOCAL CHOIR

Parade and Concert 11:30 a. m.

Prices, 25c, 50c and $1. Seats on sale Wednesday, Dec. 5.




DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



# ...REMOVAL SALE...

In order to reduce stock, having been forced to vacate our present location on January 1, we wish to offer our entire stock of IMPORTED CHINA and CUT GLASS at greatly reduced prices.

At the same time we will offer our entire and new stock of FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS at prices that will be to your advantage.

We have the largest and best selected stock in Central Florida of BOOKS, TOYS, STATIONARY, DRESSING AND TOILET SETS, SOUVENIRS, POSTALS AND POST CARD ALBUMS, and other fancy novelties.

We are headquarters for Pipes and Smokers' Articles.
Agents for Waterman's Fountain Pens.

## You Will Save Money by Buying Now.

After January 1 we will be fitted up in our new quarters in the store at the corner of East Liberty and East Main streets (VIDAL'S STAND), where we solicit a continuance of your liberal patronage.

Yours respectfully,

A. L. VIDAL & CO.,
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.



ESTHER S. JORDAN. W. W. HAMPTON.

# JORDAN & COMPANY

INSURANCE

PORTER BLOCK GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Fire, Life and Accident In the oldest and best companies



# Christmas Goods

Toys, Dolls, Games,

Fancy Novelties · Wholesale and Retail

FIREWORKS—We solicit the patronage of the trade.

DREW'S BOOK STORES
45-47-49 West Bay St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

# ANOTHER FACTORY FOR GAINESVILLE

## This City Destined to Become a Harness Manufacturing Center.

### WORK TO BEGIN AT ONCE

**Superintendent Pitt is Now Busily Engaged in Arranging For the Opening Work to Begin With Three Harness Makers, But Number to Be Increased.**

Gainesville has another manufacturing enterprise which, if given the proper encouragement in the matter of trade throughout the State, is destined to become one of the largest and most extensive industries in this section.

The W. R. Thomas Harness and Manufacturing Company is the name of the new concern, and it is no myth, for operations have actually begun. The foreman of the establishment, W. R. Pitt, of Newnan, Ga., has been busy for the past two days arranging the plant and setting what machinery which has already arrived in position, and as soon as this is accomplished three harness makers will be employed to a beginning.

Mr. Pitt is himself a practical harness manufacturer, having been for twenty-one years superintendent of the large harness factory in Newnan, which is said to be the biggest thing of its kind in the Empire State of the South. He will act in the same capacity for the local factory.

**Going At It Right.**

"We are going into this thing right," remarked Major Thomas, in referring to the venture Tuesday. "I have for sometime noted the demand for a harness factory in this section, with the result that I have decided to establish this enterprise here. We will begin operations at once with three first-class workmen, and if the trade warrants throughout the State within the next twelve months we will have a factory employing from fifteen to twenty harness makers, using the most modern machinery, and turning out quality as well as quantity of harness of all descriptions that cannot be surpassed in the South."

The factory at the beginning will be equipped with the latest machinery and appliances for the manufacture of harness of every description. The goods will be immediately placed upon the market, a traveling salesman will be employed, and the facilities will be increased as the demand requires.

The factory will be located in the Miller block, West Liberty street, opposite the immense Thomas stables. It is expected that the plant will be in operation by the beginning of next week.

**The News From Arno.**

Arno, Dec. 5.—The ground is very dry, gardens suffering, roads very heavy, fall oat-sowing delayed.

There was a large attendance at Forest Grove church, at the Thanksgiving services Thursday evening. This service was given under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society, and was the first attempted for several years. The society, through its president, desires to express its thanks for the prompt response of the people. It is hard for your correspondent to see how anyone can claim to be a loyal citizen, much less a loyal Christian, who does not meet at the House of God on this day in response to the proclamation of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, and render thanks to Almighty God for His manifold blessings. The Bible enjoins Christians to "be subject to the powers that be."

Miss Rita Clark, who has been spending the holidays at home, returned to her school at Bell Monday.

Mrs. M. M. May and her daughter, Miss Lessie, also Miss Rita Clark, enjoyed Thanksgiving dinner with F. P. Henderson and family.

Miss Idella McKinney spent Sunday at Forest Grove visiting friends and relatives.

Col. Furman Smith of Alachua and Miss Kuechler of Frankfort, Ky., visited F. P. Henderson's orange and kumquat grove last week.

Mr and Mrs. Bates of Haynesworth were welcome visitors at the home of F. P. Henderson a few days ago.

**Memorial to Gen. Grant Burns.**

Oklahoma, Dec. 5.—The town hall in this city, a memorial of General Grant's visit to this city, was totally destroyed by fire early Tuesday. The cause of the fire is unknown.


Ask Us About

JAP-A-LAC

We always have all kinds.

BAIRD Hardware Co.

Phone 7.


**Hadaway Commits Suicide.**

Hampton, Ga., Dec. 5.—A. T. Hadaway, a young man about 31 years of age, shot himself with a 38-caliber pistol Monday morning. He had been working in East Point for several months and came down to visit relatives in Hampton, being at the home of Coy Brown, his brother-in-law. Hadaway's wife died about a year ago. He leaves three small children. A letter was found in his pocket addressed to his mother that showed his intentions premeditated. The ball entered his heart, death being instant.


**INDIGESTION A CRIME.**

**Don't You Want a Keen Appetite and Perfect Health Once More?**

Don't you want keen appetite, vigorous digestion, strong heart action, pure blood, nerves of steel, and natural strength and health restored to you once more?

If you continue to suffer with the ills of indigestion, such as headache, backaches, sleeplessness, nausea and distress after eating, specks before the eyes, despondency and nervousness, now that you have been told of the good Mi-o-na stomach tablets will do you, then your indigestion is an absolute crime.

Mi-o-na will strengthen all the organs of digestion, so that you will get from your food the nourishment that is needed to support the vital forces and strengthen the nerve powers; the flagging spirits of mind and body will be rejuvenated; hope, courage and strength will be restored.

The fact that Mi-o-na is sold under an absolute guarantee by J. W. McCollum & Co., to strengthen the digestive system and restore health, or they will refund the money, proves most clearly and strongly the great merit of this remedy.

Ask them to show you the guarantee they give with every 50-cent box of Mi-o-na. This will show their faith in the remedy, and Mi-o-na itself will soon demonstrate its health-giving qualities.


**Cost to Leave Seaboard.**

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5.—The resignation of E. F. Cost, as second vice president and traffic manager of the Seaboard Air Line railroad becomes effective Dec. 15. His successor will not be chosen until the next meeting of the directorate in New York, the latter part of December. Mr. Cost leaves the Seaboard to become vice president superintendent of traffic of the Kansas City Southern.


**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.


**Insane Man Leaps from Train.**

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5.—James L. Gray, deputy United States Indian inspector of Muskegee, I. T., reported on his arrival in St. Louis that one of the two insane prisoners he was bringing to this city had jumped from the train while it was moving 40 miles an hour. Gray said that the train was not stopped as the prisoner's absence was not noted until some time after he had leaped from the moving train. The man who jumped is William E. Wills, and he is reported missing between Marthasville and Butz, Mo.


**A Miraculous Cure.**

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed. 50c and $1 at all drug stores.


**Historic Church Will Be Restored.**

Washington, Dec. 5.—Historic old Falls church, in Virginia, from which the village of Falls church derives its name and at which church President Washington worshiped for years, is to be restored. This work is to be undertaken by the American scenic and historical preservation society at the request of the Rev. G. S. Somerville, the rector of the church. General Washington, George Mason, Augustin Washington and other men who were prominent in colonial days, were among the vestry men of th church.


**Children's**

Favorite tonic is White's Cream Vermifuge, the cure for worms and all children's diseases. It not only kills the worms, but removes the mucus and slime in which they build their nests. Its action on the child is mild and leaves him in a healthy condition. Joe Daniel, Surmac, Tenn., says that he gave one of his children White's Cream Vermifuge when the doctor thought it had colic, and from the first dose the child passed 73 worms. For sale by W. M. Johnson.


**Massachusetts Cities Hold Elections.**

Boston, Dec. 5.—Thirteen smaller Massachusetts cities held their annual elections Tuesday. National and state party lines were not strictly adhered to, there being various so-called citizen and independent movements in several of the municipalities. The campaigns have in nearly every instance been exceedingly brisk and for the thirteen cities there are thirty-five mayoralty candidates. The license question in many places has been made a vital issue.


**Early to Bed**

And early to rise, makes one healthy, happy and wise—especially if you take Herbine before retiring. A positive cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs. S—, Columbia, Tenn., writes: "I always keep a supply of your Herbine on hand. Am so well pleased with the relief it gives in constipation and all liver complaints that words can't express my appreciation." Sold by W. M. Johnson.


**Three Killed; 13 Hurt.**

New York, Dec. 5.—A spark from a candle carried by a laborer, dropped into a can of giant powder and caused an explosion among a gang of workmen in the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under the East river. Three men were killed outright and another is dying. Of twelve others, less seriously hurt, two required hospital treatment. The others, suffering chiefly from burns, were attended on the spot and sent home.


**Notice to Our Customers.**

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. J. W. McCollum & Co.


**Pan-Pacific Congress.**

Honolulu, Dec. 5.—The governmental departments and commercial bodies have agreed to secure a Pan-Pacific congress. The volcano Kilauea is now active.

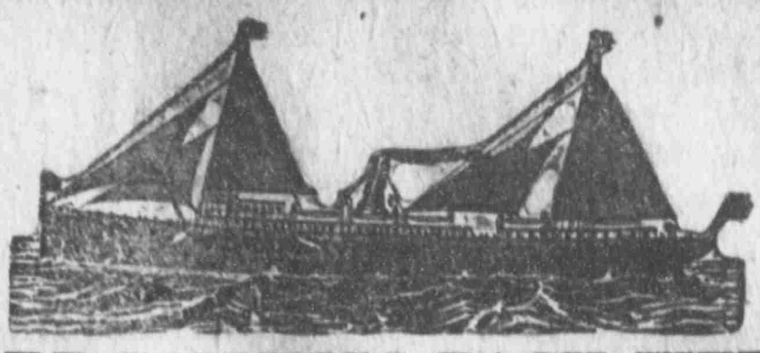

Non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla

If you think you need a tonic, ask your doctor. If you think you need something for your blood, ask your doctor. If you think you would like to try Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor.

We publish the formulas of all our preparations. J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.



# CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY



FOUR SAILINGS EACH WEEK

BETWEEN

**Jacksonville and New York,**

Calling at CHARLESTON, S. C., both ways.

**The Finest Steamships in the Coastwise Service**

**Clyde New England and Southern Lines**

Freight Service Between JACKSONVILLE, BOSTON and PROVIDENCE and All Eastern Points, Calling at Charleston both ways.

**SEMI-WEEKLY SAILINGS**

Southbound.....From Lewis' Wharf, Boston
Northbound.....From Foot of Catherine st., Jacksonville

**Clyde St. Johns River Line**

Between JACKSONVILLE and SANFORD

Stopping at Palatka, Astor, Beresford (DeLand), and Intermediate Landings on St. Johns River.

**Steamers "CITY OF JACKSONVILLE" and "FRED'K DE BARY"**

Are appointed to sail as follows: Leave Jacksonville, daily except Saturdays, at 3:30 p. m. Returning, leave Sanford, daily except Sundays, at 9:30 a. m.

| Southbound. Read down. | SCHEDULE | Northbound Read up. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave 3:30 pm | Jacksonville | Arrive 2:00 am |
| 3:45 pm | Palatka | Leave 8:00 pm |
| 3:00 pm | Astor | 3:30 pm |
| | Beresford (DeLand) | 1:00 pm |
| Arrive 8:30 am | Sanford | 9:30 am |
| 10:00 am | Enterprise | 10:00 am |

GENERAL PASS. AND TICKET OFFICE, 122 W. BAY ST., JACKSONVILLE

F. M. IRONMONGER, JR., Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 122 West Bay st., Jacksonville, Fla.
W. G. COOPER, Jr, Freight Agent, C. P. LOVELL, Superintendent, Foot of Hogan street, Jacksonville, Fla.
A. C. HAGERTY, Gen. East'n Pass. Agt., New York. CLYDE MILNE, Gen. Frt. Agt., New York
THEO. G. EGER, V.-P. & G. M.,
General Offices: Pier 36 North River. Branch, 290 Broadway, New York



# Take The Atlantic Coast Line

**FOR ALL EARTHLY POINTS**

North Via Dupont or Jacksonville — East Via Dupont or Jacksonville — South Via P. & O. Steamship Line — West Via Dupont, or Jack'ville and Montgomery

**Rapid Transit and Unsurpassed Service**

Time Table in effect November 20, 1906.

| Depart For | GAINESVILLE | Arrive From |
|---|---|---|
| 12:55 a m Daily | Ocala, Leesburg and St. Petersburg | 4:00 a m Daily |
| 1:00 p m Daily | Ocala, Leesburg and Tampa, and Intermediate Points | 8:40 p m & 4:00 a m |
| 3:40 p m & 4:05 a m | Jacksonville, North, East and West | 12:40 p m Daily |
| 11:00 a m Daily | High Springs, Waycross, Savannah, Brunswick, Albany, Atlanta, all Points North, East West | 4:15 p m Daily |
| 4:15 p m Daily | Rochelle, Micanopy and Citra | 10:40 a m Daily |
| 1:00 p m Daily | Palatka | 8:40 p m Daily |

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets, good over 13,000 miles of among the principal railways in the Southern States, are on sale by the principal agents.

Through Pullman sleeper Port Tampa to New York, via Atlantic Coast Line; also via Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railway.

For complete information, call on

**J. A. GOODWIN, Ticket Agent, Gainesville.**

Address:
FRANK J. BOYLSTON, Dis. Pass. Agt., W. D. STARK, Trav. Pass. Agt.
128 W. Bay st., Astor Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.



# SEABOARD

**Air Line Railway**

....FOR....

**Savannah, Columbia, Camden, Southern Pines, Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York.**

Two Elegant Trains Daily.

**Seaboard Express.**

**Seaboard Mail.**

**MODERN - PULLMAN - EQUIPMENT**

Only Line Operating

**Daily Through Pullman Sleepers from Jacksonville to New Orleans**

For full information and sleeper reservations call on any agent Seaboard or write S. C. BOYLSTON, Jr., Assistant General Passenger Agent, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

### Made Crops and Returned.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 5.—Judge Emory Speer reckoned with four white citizens charged with illicit distilling in the federal court Monday morning. They had been convicted and allowed to go home to make their crops. Monday was the appointed time when they were to return, and accordingly they were present to begin their sentences. Many times offenders of this class have been given the opportunity to get ready for their sentences. This action of leniency of the court was not abused and the four men who had consented to return after their crops were made and sold kept their word. One month imprisonment and a fine of $100 for each offender was the measure of punishment for the offense committed. The men were to take up their terms of service.

### Florida Wins Over Railroads.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The supreme court of the United States Monday decided a number of cases between the state of Florida and the railroads in that state, involving the right of transportation of phosphate in that state. The rate established was 1 cent per mile,, but the railroads refused to carry the order into effect on the ground that it was unreasonable and would result in depriving them of property without due process of law. The commissioners thereupon asekd for a writ of mandamus, compelling the company to comply with the order. The supreme court of Florida granted the writ and the railroads appealed to the federal supreme court with the result that the decision was affirmed.


### Asthma Sufferers Should Know This.

Foley's Honey and Tar has cured many cases of asthma that were considered hopeless. Mrs. Adolph Buesing, 701 West Third St., Davenport, Iowa, writes: "A severe cold contracted twelve years ago was neglected until it finally grew into asthma. The best medical skill available could not give me more than temporary relief. Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended and one fifty-cent bottle entirely cured me of asthma which had been growing on me for twelve years. If I had taken it at the start I would have been saved years of suffering." J. W. McCollum & Co.


### Candidate Spent Over $25,000.

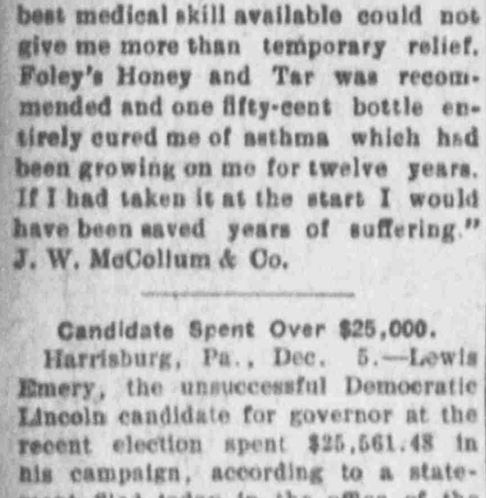
Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 5.—Lewis Emery, the unsuccessful Democratic Lincoln candidate for governor at the recent election spent $25,561.48 in his campaign, according to a statement filed today in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.

### King Approves New Ministry.

Madrid, Dec. 5.—King Alfonso has approved of a new ministry under the premiership of Marquis de Armijo in which General Weyler resumes his old post of minister of war.

### Maine's Jurist Dies Suddenly.

Boston, Dec. 5.—Chief Justice Andrew W. Imsell, of Maine supreme court, died suddenly here at the Touraine hotel of heart disease.

Baby won't cry if you give Him BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP.

Pleasant to take, rapid results. Contains nothing injurious.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH AND ALL PULMONARY DISEASES.

Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Denver, Colo., writes; "I can't say enough for Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It has cured my baby of the croup and my children of severe Coughs. I know no better medicine."

25c, 50c and $1.00

Ballard Snow Liniment Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold and Recommended by W. M. JOHNSON, Gainesville.



### MADE FROM NATIVE ROOTS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

That the roots of many native plants, growing wild in our American forests, possess remarkable properties for the cure of human maladies is well proven. Even the untutored Indian had learned the curative value of some of these and taught the early settlers their uses. The Indian never liked work so he wanted his squaw to get well as soon as possible that she might lo the work and let him hunt. Therefore he dug "papoose root" for her, for that was their great remedy for female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce uses the same root—called Blue Cohosh—in his "Favorite Prescription," skillfully combined with other agents that make it more effective than any other medicine in curing all the various weaknesses and painful derangements peculiar to women.

Many afflicted women have been saved from the operating table and the surgeon's knife by the timely use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Tenderness over the lower pelvic region, with backache, spells of dizziness, faintness, bearing down pains or distress should not go unheeded. A course of "Favorite Prescription" will work marvelous benefit in all such cases, and generally effect a permanent cure if persisted in for a reasonable length of time. The "Favorite Prescription" is a harmless agent, being wholly prepared from native medicinal roots, without a drop of alcohol in its make up, whereas all other medicines, put up for sale through druggists for woman's peculiar ailments, contain large quantities of spirituous liquors, which are very harmful, especially to delicate women. "Favorite Prescription" contains neither alcohol nor harmful habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on each bottle wrapper. It is a powerful invigorating tonic, imparting health and strength in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. For weak and sickly women, who are "worn-out," or debilitated, especially for women who work in store, office, or school-room, who sit at the typewriter or sewing machine, or bear heavy household burdens, and for nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will prove a priceless benefit because of its health-restoring and strength-giving power.

For constipation, the true, scientific cure is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mild, harmless, yet sure.


### New Trial Refused.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—The United States circuit court of appeals, in session here affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Edward Flickinger vs. the United States of America. Flickinger was indicted and convicted of conspiring with Otto L. Hays, of Galcon, O., president of a bank at that place to wreck the bank. Judge Taylor, of the lower court, found both Hays and Flickinger guilty and sentenced them to seven and a half years each in the penitentiary. Both asked for a new trial, which were refused by the court below, but Flickinger took an appeal.


### A Western Wonder.

There's a Hill at Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure cough and cold cure. Guaranteed by all druggists. 50c and $1. Trial bottle free.


### Addition to Rock Island.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 5.—An important addition to the Rock Island's portant addition to the Rock been chartered to be built from El Reno, Oklahoma, to a junction in Kansas with the Rock Island at Meade. The company is known as the Oklahoma and Canadian River Railway company with places of business at El Reno, Topeka, Chicago and New York. It has an estimated length of 245 miles; an estimated cost of $6,125,000 and its capital is fixed at $7,350,000. Its directors are Rock Island officials.


### What's

Worth doing is worth doing well. If you wish to be cured of rheumatism use Ballard's Snow Liniment and you will be "well cured." A positive cure for sprains, neuralgia, bruises, contracted muscles and all the ills that flesh is heir to. A. G. M. Williams, Navasota, Texas, writes: "I have used Snow Liniment for sprained ankle and it gave the best of satisfaction. I always keep it in the house." Sold by W. M. Johnson.


### Engineer Sullivan Has Resigned.

Panama, Dec. 5.—It was reported here Monday night that John O. Sullivan, assistant chief engineer of the Isthmian canal commission had resigned. He was appointed in October, 1906.


### New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. B. Waterman of Watertown, O., Rural Free Delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleaners and life giving tonic on earth. 25c at all drug stores.


### Female Burglar Arrested.

New York, Dec. 5.—Secluded on the rear porch of Joseph J. White's home in Pelham Heights where she was waiting for her accomplice, Mary Brown, alias Mary Cook, Westchester county's first female burglar, was arrested early Monday morning. According to a confession made, the prisoner admits taking part in 12 Mt. Vernon robberies within two weeks and sharing in at least $5,000 worth of plunder. Although pleading clemency for herself, Mary refuses to tell the name of her gentleman friend. she called him. "I would rather serve 40 years myself than squeal on my love," said the prisoner after she had been arraigned.

### Escaped from Siberia.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—George Gershuni, a Russia Political prisoner of Siberia, arrived here on the China Monday. He escaped from the Ankney prison in Siberia, concealed in a barrel of sauer kraut. Gershuni was one of the organizers of the fighting organization of the Russian revolutionaryy party. Gershuni was arrested in May, 1903, and in March, 1904, was sentenced to be hanged. As he had not assisted in killing anybody, his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the Schlesselborg penitentiary. He was afterward transferred to the prison at Ankney near the Manchurian border.


### Long Tennessee Fight.

For twenty years W. L. Rawls of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface; this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at all druggists'.


### Ducks Seized by Game Warden.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—Ninety barrels containing 1,800 wild ducks shipped from Texas and consigned to a Chicago firm were seized by deputy game wardens and donated to charitable institutions today. This is the biggest seizure since the new state game law went into effect prohibiting the shipping of wild game in or out of Missouri.


### Cure For Sore Nipples.

As soon as the child is done nursing apply Chamberlain's Salve. Wipe it off with a soft cloth before allowing the child to nurse. Many trained nurses use this with the best results. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Stanton Foundry & Machine Co., Inc.

PALATKA, -:- FLORIDA.

—Manufacturers of—

Iron and Brass Castings and Machinery, Grate Bars, Phosphate Castings, Railroad and Mill Castings and Repairs.

CAST EVERY DAY.

Our machine shop facilities second to none in the State. SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago.

SOUTHERN RAILW'Y

—BEST LINE—

"FLORIDA LIMITED"

Leaves Jacksonville 7:45 p. m. Solid train. Finest Dining Car Service. Very Best Day Coaches. Through Pullman Sleepers.

Local Sleeper to Atlanta.

For rates, routes or reservations, call on or write

James Freeman, Dis't Pass. Ag't, Jacksonville, Fla.

Growing Girls

Growing girls need care, advice and medicine, especially on reaching the age of puberty. A mother's tender care and words of caution will often accomplish wonders. As for medicine, a gentle, safe and reliable strengthening tonic is Wine of Cardui,

It will prevent and relieve pain, regulate the functions, clear the complexion and strengthen the constitution.

It is a valuable medicine for growing girls. It has tided thousands over a critical period, and saved them from years of suffering. It can never do harm and is sure to do good.

A relief or cure for all female disorders in girls and women.

At every druggist's in $1.00 bottles. Try it.

WINE OF CARDUI

We Are Making a Special Leader of

CENTURY RYE

For Family and Medicinal use, and we guarantee this whiskey to be equal to any $2.50 whiskey on the market.

Price $2.00 Per Gallon

Express Prepaid and Jug Furnished Free.

All of our Liquors are guaranteed to strictly comply with the NEW PURE FOOD LAW. Send for Price List.

JOSEPH ZAPF & CO

Dept. O.

Long Distance Phone 345. Jacksonville, Florida.

PERRY M. COLSON, Pres. J. W. BLANDING, Vice-Pres. B. R. COLSON, Sec.-Treas.

ALACHUA COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY

INCORPORATED.

Gainesville, Fla.

"The Title Is the First Consideration."

We do an exclusive Abstract business with facilities for imparting FULL INFORMATION concerning the Title to any and all lands in Alachua County.

ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTED PROMPTLY.

ABSTRACT & REALTY COMPANY

(Incorporated)

E. E. VOYLE, MGR.

Abstracts of Title and full information furnished regarding lands in the county. Our manager has lived in this county thirty years and is thoroughly conversant with land titles.

E. E. VOYLE,

FIRE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY AND INDEMNITY INSURANCE. Representing a number of prominent American and English companies.

REAL ESTATE AND CITY LOANS.

Gainesville, Florida

If You Are Insured..

In a Company that is Responsible, Have a Policy Correctly Written With Liberality of Policy Contract and the Company Pays Losses Promptly

You Are Assured

That no serious loss can overcome you without you have some refuge.

Fire, Life, Accident and Health Insurance.

None but Reliable Companies Represented.

A. M. CUSHMAN,

Information cheerfully furnished. GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

DAILY
The Sun

...ered at the Post Office at Gainesville, Fla., as second-class mail matter.

...E. McCREARY.....Editor and Publisher.

...SE E. BURTZ.....City Editor.

...M. PREWITT.....Supt. Composing Rooms.

OFFICE: PORTER BLOCK,
...g W. Main Street, S. TELEPHONE 43-2

THE DAILY SUN, published every morning except Monday, delivered by carrier in the city, or mailed to any part of the United States, postage free, for $5 a year; $2.50 six months; $1.25 three months; or 50 cents for five weeks—strictly in advance.

Reading notices in local column 10 cents a line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

Rates for display advertising made known on application.

The Twice-a-Week Sun is an eight-page, forty-column paper, published every Monday and Thursday, and contains all the news of the week, local, State and general, and will be mailed, postage free, to any part of the United States or Canada, for $1.00 a year—in advance.

All advertising bills become due after first appearance of advertisement, unless otherwise stipulated in contract. Parties not known to us will be required to pay for advertising in advance. Address,
THE DAILY SUN,
GAINESVILLE, FLA.

## CHRISTMAS GIVING.

At this season of the year the one great thought that throbs in the heart of every unselfish person is "what can I give my friends to increase their happiness?" It is only a crabbed, sordid soul at this crowning summit of the year who asks "what am I going to receive?" Children expect to receive and are happy in the thought, but rightly balanced adults find their chief pleasure in giving.

This does not include that class of chronic misers, who by long years of cultivated stinginess have strangled every generous impulse, and who suffer so at the idea of giving up anything that it is necessary to administer cocaine to get them in a donative state, but it means and refers to the overwhelming majority of our people. Once in a while there is a poor wretch so stingy that he is constantly in pain. The mere suggestion that he give up the value of a peanut throws him into a swamp colic. To save expense he may raise his family on wild blackberries and nuts until his children develop into physical, mental and moral dwarfs, but fortunately such instances in this broad and generous nation are tolerably rare.

---

Mark Twaine's new book, Eve's Diary, has been put under the ban by the Worcester, Mass., library authorities, on account of the Edenic costumes in which Eve is depicted in the book's fifty etchings. As Eve did not have the advantage of the bargain counter rules, and tariff fostered trusts with their infant industries had not yet been invented, how can these particular library custodians expect Eve to be dressed in modern costume?

---

Perry Belmont resigned in haste as a member of the New York Democratic State Committee and is now repenting at leisure. He should follow the example of Senator Platt, who as one of the shining lights of the Republican party, does not propose to repent, as he was caught in that trap once before when he and Conklin resigned in haste.

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The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Florida Supreme Court involving the right of the Railroad Commission to fix a maximum rate for the transportation of phosphate in this State. The rate of one cent per ton per mile, as fixed by the Commission, stands as the established rate.

---

Of twenty-seven Republican candidates for Congress were defeated by the Democrats, besides those, like Gen. Grosvenor, who were refused renominations by their party. President Roosevelt will have a big flock of lame ducks to provide for.

---

The patent attorneys are calling upon the commissioner of patents to resign, charging that he has demonstrated his belief that "public office is a private snap." Will there never be an end of these Republican scandals?

---

A change of 87 votes in the legislative districts would have changed the complexion of the Delaware Legislature, and there were hundreds of Democrats who did not vote. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

## CONSIDER THE HOG.

Tampa Times: Among the many other good things solemnly affirmed by the State Fair is the gratifying fact that the hogs of the fattest and finest kind can be raised more cheaply in Florida than in any other State in the Union. This is what The Times has been asserting and proving on paper for years, and now that it has for the third successive time been confirmed by the exhibition of the hogs in pens it cannot be too loudly or persistently preached to the farmers of the State.

To successively and profitably produce such hogs as bring the top prices in the market it is only necessary to start with good breeds, fence and feed them with discretion and care, raising the bulk or all of the stuff they eat on the farm where they are bred. It must, however, be borne in mind that successful hog raising calls for intelligent attention anda good deal of hard work. The creatures cannot be turned out in the woods and remain fit for the market. The hog, like any other animal, is the product of his surroundings. If he is fed plentifully, given all the pure water he can drink, he will do the rest himself.

But his feeding must be regular, the quality what he likes and will assimilate, he must have cool shade in the hot days and a place to lie sheltered from the rain and wind in bad weather to get the best results. To sum up the hog situation in Florida, it is simply this: The same start in good stock, the same careful attention to cleanly and wholesome surroundings, the same regular feeding and like general care, with that exercised in those States where the hog has enriched entire communities, will produce and return more net cash here than anywhere in the world.

There is one complication here that does not occur in the corn and hog belt. Up there the combination is simpler, merely corn and hog. Here the corn costs too much, whether it is bought or raised. Other foods are cheaper and more promotive of rapid growth and health, though corn does not come amiss in the days of finishing for the packing-house. There is no reason but the inaction of the farming people of Florida why this State should not send to the Northern markets or pack at home three to five thousand cars of hogs within the next five years—each car worth a thousand dollars net at the station at the present prices.

## TRUST MAGNATES HELP G. O. P.

The Republican County Committee of New York in the sworn statement of its receipts and expenditures for campaign purposes received $110,022, of which it expended $103,752. The contributors were chiefly the frenzied financiers of Wall street and included Elbert H. Gary of the steel trust; James Speyer, J. W. Seligman, bankers and stock brokers; Cornelius Vandebilt, the railroad magnate; J. Pierpont Morgan, the trust promoter; Jacob H. Schiff, who spent a few unhappy hours on the witness stand in the insurance inquiry; and the other contributors were mostly bankers and trust directors. How faithfully these trust and railroad magnates stick to the Republican party and come up smiling with their contributions when danger threatens the party of protectionism, plunder and pelf. The question is, would they have come down so liberally to elect Mr. Hughes Governor unless they had known that he would do nothing to uproot their special interests, which are so opposed to the welfare of the people?

---

B. F. Umstead and A. W. Jackson are the new editors of The White Springs Herald. Here's hoping our friend Umstead will make as good an editor as he has educator. Success to you, Ben.

---

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

**Most Highly Prized of the Surviving Orders of Chivalry.**

Of all the orders of mediaeval chivalry which have survived the shock of successive revolutions on the continent of Europe since the great cataclysm of 1789 that of the Golden Fleece is perhaps the most distinguished and the most highly coveted by personages of royal birth or of illustrious patrician lineage.

The badge of the order is a figure of a sheep in embossed gold suspended from a heavy chain of gold. The full robes consist of a long mantle of crimson velvet cut in the fashion of a sacerdotal cope, richly embroidered at the borders with emblematic devices of stars, half moons and fleeces of gold and lined with white satin, over a doublet and hose of crimson damask.

The full robes also comprise a "chaperon," or hood, with a long, flowing streamer of black satin, but this headgear has in modern times been generally dispensed with.

Originally the robes of the order, which was founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, were of crimson cloth lined with white lamb's wool, and this circumstance has somewhat strengthened the theory that the Golden Fleece was instituted by Philip the Good in grateful recognition of the immense treasures which the Duke of Burgundy had acquired from the wool of the flocks reared on his vast estates in Flanders. Be it as it may, the woolen costume was changed in 1473 at a chapter held in Valenciennes for the more costly materials of velvet, taffeta, damask and golden embroidery.—London Telegraph.

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**A President's Pipe.**

General Jackson was a poor eater, and well for him that he was, or he would have often gone hungry on the days when large crowds came to the White House for a free lunch. It is related on one occasion the poor man was moved to thank the Almighty that after the crowd had gone there was a raw piece of steak in the ice chest off which he could make a dinner. There seems to be absolutely no foundation for the stories of Jackson being a hard drinker, for his physical condition forbade all excesses. He liked his toddy in company with his corncob pipe, but he was no lover of all kinds of intoxicants.—Home Magazine.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

"Made a Well Man of Me."

REVIVO REMEDY

**produces fine results in 30 days.** It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using **REVIVO.** It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness such as Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great **nerve tonic and blood builder,** bringing back the **pink glow to pale cheeks** and restoring the **fire of youth.** It wards off approaching disease. Insist on having **REVIVO,** no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, **$1.00** per package, or six for **$5.00.** We give free advice and counsel to all who wish it, with **guarantee.** Circulars free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Gainesville, Florida, by J. S. Bodiford & Co., Druggists.

**LA GRIPPE**

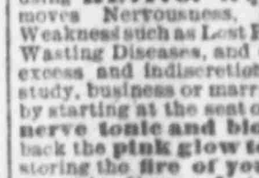
**Pneumonia follows La Grippe but never follows the use of**

**FOLEY'S Honey and Tar**

**It stops the Cough and heals the lungs. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption.**

**MR. G. VACHER,** of 127 Osgood St., Chicago, writes: "My wife had la grippe and it left her with a very bad cough on her lungs which FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR cured completely."

For Sale by J. W. McCollum & Co.




**MEN AND WOMEN.**

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

**PATENTS**

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G.A.SNOW & Co.

# OLD SORES FED AND KEPT OPEN BY IMPURE BLOOD

A great many people have an idea that old sores exist merely because of a diseased condition of the flesh where the ulcer is located. They patiently apply salves, powders, plasters and other external applications, but in spite of all such treatment the place refuses to heal. Whenever a sore or ulcer does not heal readily the blood is at fault; this vital fluid is filled with impurities and poisons which are constantly being discharged into the place, feeding it with noxious matter, which makes it impossible for the sore to heal. Old sores may be the result of an inherited blood taint, or the effects of a long spell of sickness, or again the circulation may be contaminated with the collections of refuse matter which the different members have failed to expel through the channels of nature. Whatever the cause the blood becomes steeped in poison and a cut, bruise, scratch or other wound often develops into a sore, fed and kept up by these impurities, causing it to eat deeper into the surrounding tissue, inflaming, festering and causing pain. External applications can only keep the sore clean; they cannot cure the trouble because they do not reach the blood. S. S. S. cures Old Sores by going to the very bottom of the trouble, driving out the impurities and poisons and purifying and building up the entire circulation. When S. S. S. has removed the cause the blood becomes rich and healthy, the sore begins to heal, new flesh is formed, the place scabs over and is soon permanently healed. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice free.

**S.S.S.**
PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

# Florida East Coast Railway

**Local Time Card No. 67. In Effect September 16, 1906.**

SOUTHBOUND—READ DOWN. NORTHBOUND—READ UP.

| No. 99 Daily | No. 29 Daily | STATIONS. | No. 78 Daily | No. 98 Daily |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 00pm | 9 20am | Lv.....Jacksonville.....Ar | 7 25pm | 8 35am |
| 6 08pm | 9 28am | " .....South Jacksonville.....Lv | 7 18pm | 8 47am |
| 7 20pm | 10 40am | " .....St. Augustine..... " | 6 15pm | 7 45am |
| 7 53pm | 11 13am | " .....Hastings..... " | 5 34pm | 6 40am |
| 8 08pm | 11 35am | " .....East Palatka..... " | 5 20pm | 6 20am |
| 8 23pm | 12 00m | Ar.....Palatka.....Lv | 4 55pm | 6 00am |
| 7 43pm | 11 10am | Lv.....Palatka.....Ar | 5 45pm | 6 50am |
| 9 25pm | ..... | Ar.....San Mateo.....Lv | ..... | 5 15am |
| ..... | 5 15am | Lv.....San Mateo.....Ar | 9 25pm | ..... |
| 9 06pm | 12 32pm | Lv.....Bunnells.....Ar | 4 30pm | 5 [illegible] |
| 9 14pm | 12 40pm | " .....Lupont..... " | 4 23pm | 5 20am |
| 9 48pm | 1 13pm | " .....Ormond..... " | 3 56pm | 5 [illegible] |
| 10 02pm | 1 21pm | " .....Daytona..... " | 3 45pm | 4 45am |
| 10 18pm | 1 36pm | " .....Port Orange..... " | 3 30pm | 4 [illegible] |
| 10 35pm | 2 00pm | Ar.....New Smyrna..... " | 3 15pm | 4 [illegible] |
| 11 10am | 4 44pm | Ar.....Lake Helen.....Lv | 1 00pm | 9 15pm |
| 11 28am | 4 55pm | " .....Orange City..... " | 12 50pm | 8 50pm |
| 11 40am | 5 00pm | " .....Orange City Junction..... " | 12 45pm | 8 [illegible] |
| 10 45pm | 2 10pm | Lv.....New Smyrna.....Ar | 3 05pm | 4 [illegible] |
| 11 10pm | 2 40pm | " .....Oak Hill.....Lv | 2 40pm | 3 [illegible] |
| 11 31pm | 3 10pm | Ar.....Titusville..... " | 2 00pm | 3 [illegible] |
| 11 10am | 5 50pm | Ar.....Sanford.....Lv | 11 55am | 6 [illegible] |
| 6 50pm | 11 55am | Lv.....Sanford.....Ar | 5 50pm | 11 [illegible] |
| 11 51pm | 3 16pm | Lv.....Titusville.....Ar | 2 00pm | 3 [illegible] |
| 12 31am | 3 51pm | " .....Cocoa.....Lv | 1 24pm | 2 [illegible] |
| 12 31am | 3 51pm | " .....Rockledge..... " | 1 20pm | 2 [illegible] |
| 1 01am | 4 22pm | " .....Eau Gallie..... " | 12 47pm | 1 [illegible] |
| 1 13am | 4 30pm | " .....Melbourne..... " | 12 37pm | 1 [illegible] |
| 1 50am | 5 10pm | " .....Sebastian..... " | 11 52am | 12 [illegible] |
| 2 08am | 6 00pm | " .....St. Lucie..... " | 10 58am | 12 [illegible] |
| 3 03am | 6 15pm | " .....Fort Pierce..... " | 10 30am | 11 55pm |
| 3 03am | 6 37pm | " .....Tibalis..... " | 10 17am | 11 10pm |
| 3 33am | 6 41pm | " .....Eden..... " | 10 13am | 11 15pm |
| 3 48am | 6 46pm | " .....Jensen..... " | 10 08am | 11 00pm |
| 3 51am | 6 51pm | " .....Stuart..... " | 10 00am | 10 50pm |
| 4 26am | 7 29pm | " .....Hobe Sound..... " | 9 34am | 10 20pm |
| 4 36am | 7 39pm | " .....West Jupiter..... " | 9 18am | 10 [illegible] |
| 5 18am | 8 15pm | " .....West Palm Beach..... " | 8 45am | 9 20pm |
| 5 43am | 8 41pm | " .....Boynton..... " | 8 20am | 9 01pm |
| 5 53am | 8 50pm | " .....Delray..... " | 8 12am | 8 50pm |
| 6 [illegible] | [illegible] | " .....Fort Lauderdale..... " | 7 38am | 7 [illegible] |
| 7 [illegible] | 9 [illegible] | " .....Dania..... " | 7 10am | 7 [illegible] |
| 7 [illegible] | 9 58pm | " .....Hallandale..... " | 7 00am | 7 20pm |
| 7 [illegible] | 10 [illegible] | " .....Lemon City..... " | 6 45am | 7 14pm |
| 7 [illegible] | 10 20pm | Ar.....Miami.....Lv | 6 35am | 7 05pm |
| 8 [illegible] | ..... | Lv.....Miami.....Ar | ..... | 3 00pm |
| 10 [illegible] | ..... | Ar.....Homestead.....Lv | ..... | 12 30pm |

Buffet Parlor Cars on trains 29 and 78. Buffet Sleeping Cars on trains 99 and 98.

‡ Daily except Sunday.

| No. 23 ‡ Daily Only | No. 21 Sunday Only | No. 19 Daily | No. 17 Daily Except Sunday | MAYPORT BRANCH. | No. 18 Daily | No. 20 Sunday Only | No. 22 Daily |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 [illegible] | 10 [illegible] | 5 10pm | 9 [illegible] | Lv..A...Jacksonville.....Ar | 7 45am | 12 30pm | 5 30pm |
| 9 [illegible] | 10 [illegible] | 6 [illegible] | 9 [illegible] | " .....South Jacksonville.....Lv | 7 37am | 12 22pm | 5 22pm |
| 9 [illegible] | 10 [illegible] | 6 [illegible] | 9 [illegible] | " .....Pablo Beach..... " | 7 06am | 11 50am | 4 50pm |
| 7 [illegible] | 10 [illegible] | 6 [illegible] | 9 [illegible] | " .....Atlantic Beach..... " | 7 00am | 11 43am | 4 43pm |
| 5 00pm | 11 10am | 7 10pm | 10 [illegible] | Ar.....Mayport.....Lv | 6 45am | 11 30am | 4 30pm |

## PENINSULAR AND OCCIDENTAL STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS AT MIAMI.

Close Connection Made at Miami with Steamships of the P. & O. S. S. Company.

## Havana and Key West.

| SOUTHBOUND | NORTHBOUND |
|---|---|
| Lv MIAMI.....Tuesdays, Saturdays....11 40pm | Lv HAVANA.....Thursdays.....12 noon |
| Ar KEY WEST..Wednesdays, Sundays.. 1 00pm | Ar KEY WEST....Thursdays..... 8 30pm |
| Lv KEY WEST.....Wednesdays..... 8 00pm | Lv KEY WEST..Thursdays, Mondays. 9 30pm |
| Ar HAVANA.....Thursdays..... 6 30am | Ar MIAMI....Fridays, Tuesdays.... 6 00pm |

**Additional Sailings between Key West and Havana.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lv KEY WEST.....Mondays, Fridays.... 8 30pm | Lv HAVANA...Tuesdays, Saturdays..12 noon |
| Ar HAVANA...Tuesdays, Saturdays.... 6 30am | Ar KEY WEST..Tuesdays, Saturdays. 9 30pm |

**Trains Discharge Passengers at Ship's Side. No Transfers.**

These Time Tables show the times at which trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several stations, but their arrival or departure at the times stated is not guaranteed nor is this Company to be held responsible for any delays or any consequences arising therefrom.

**For Copy of the LOCAL TIME CARD or Other Information**

"SEE THE TICKET AGENT."

J. D. RAHNER, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

# Fay-Sholes Typewriter

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET

UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD | Has Tabulator —ON— Every Machine.

Lightest Shift! Lightest Running! The Champion Speed Writers of the World Use the Fay-Sholes. More Fay-Sholes in use in Gainesville than any other machine.

For Sale by....

THE SUN, Gainesville, Fla.

## A ROYAL TRAGEDY.

**The Secret Murder of the Ill Fated Duchess of Wurttemberg.**

About the same period at which Queen Caroline was earning notoriety for herself there resided in a small town in the north of Germany a man noted for his skill as a public executioner. Late one evening two men in military uniform called upon this person and requested him to accompany them, as his services were required at some distance and would be liberally rewarded, but that he must consent to be blindfolded. To this, after some demur, he consented and entered the carriage brought by the two officers. Apparently they drove a long distance, and at last by the sound he judged that they had crossed a bridge and entered a paved courtyard.

The carriage having stopped, he was assisted to alight and conducted along corridors and upstairs till at last, the bandage being removed, he found himself in a large, gloomy room, in the center of which stood a block with a heavy sword laid on it. A door at the far end of the room opened, and a tall and very handsome woman entered, led by two men and gagged. She was forced to the block and the executioner ordered to do his office. With some hesitation he obeyed. Instantly he was again blindfolded, hurried downstairs, placed in the carriage and driven off at full speed. To all his inquiries and remonstrances his escort remained obstinately deaf, but on reaching his home a very large sum of money was given him, with a warning that he would do well never to attempt to solve the mystery or tell of that night's work.

Shortly afterward he heard that the Duchess of Wurttemberg, sister of Queen Caroline, had died suddenly on that very night. She was a woman of great beauty and known to be an object of great jealousy and suspicion to her husband, who was said to keep her in enforced seclusion, and, from inquiries he made, the executioner felt no doubt that this ill fated daughter of the house of Brunswick had been the gagged lady who had been thus secretly done to death by his hand.—Temple Bar.

## HEART ACTION AT SEA.

**How It Is Affected by Vibration on Ocean Liners.**

"All hearts sound alike on these modern ships," said the surgeon of a transatlantic liner. "Although the hull of the average modern steamer is bigger and supposedly less subject to the violence of the sea, the machinery to drive the enlarged hulls has been increased in size. With the increase in the size of the engines there has followed greater vibration.

"It is this vibration which makes it impossible for us to read truly the action of the average human heart. I have tried repeatedly by all manner of means to overcome the influence of the vibration on the heart, but I find that by even swinging a patient in a hammock, where the shaking up is not greatly felt, the result of the heart reading is far from satisfactory.

"The first day at sea in this ship on her maiden voyage I had occasion to treat an Englishman who was en route to Canada on business. I was startled to hear his heart. Yet he had the finest kind of cardiac action, as I ascertained once the ship's machinery stopped. I have since found it to be an invariable rule that the engine's vibration makes it appear as though the heart of the average man was going to stop before I could get the stethoscope away from his breast.

"Vibration does not hurt the heart any. Do not make the mistake of supposing that it does. It just sounds as though the end was positive, and, while the patient's heart is beating in regular form, the shaking of the ship deceives even the practiced ear."—Washington Post.

**The Snowdrop.**

In the northern United States the snowdrop is the only garden flower that we can count on year after year as the earliest sign of spring. Its pendulous white blossoms, with "heart shaped seal of green" sung by Rossetti, often appear before the last snow has gone. Luckily, even city families need not be without snowdrops, for they have been known to thrive in narrow passageways between tall houses. Most bulbous plants like the baking hot sun of midsummer in order to ripen their bulbs, but the snowdrop thrives best in partial shade. It blooms earlier if it has a chance at the March sun, but is one of the very few that will flower regularly, though less freely, in dense shade and with a northern exposure.—Country Life In America.

**King of All Cough Medicines.**

Mr. E. G. Case, a mail carrier of Canton Center, Conn., who has been in the U. S. service for about sixteen years, says: "We have tried many cough medicines for croup, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is king of all and one to be relied upon every time. We also find it the best remedy for coughs and colds, giving certain results and leaving no bad after effects." For sale by all druggists.

## BEATEN BY A HAIR.

**Hannibal Hamlin's First Try For the United States Senate.**

When Hannibal Hamlin was speaker of the Maine house of representatives, away back in the forties of the last century, there was in that body a certain gentleman of faultless attire, pleasing manners, good address and some reputation, but he had one foible. His hair was very thin, and he was highly sensitive in regard to it.

To hide his approaching baldness he had a habit of carefully stroking with bandoline or other preparation each particular hair in its place. One day while in the chair as speaker Mr. Hamlin, in the innocence of a good and joke loving nature, sent for this gentleman and, looking fixedly at his smooth and polished pate, said with a chuckle:

"Blank, old fellow, I just wanted to tell you that you've got one of the hairs of your head crossed over the other."

"You insult me, sir! You insult me!" replied the member, with unexpected and altogether unnecessary indignation, and then, refusing to listen either to reason or explanation, he left the speaker's desk and returned to his seat.

When Mr. Hamlin became a candidate for the United States senate this gentleman was a member of the upper house of the Maine legislature. Although a member of the same party and only one more vote was needed to secure Mr. Hamlin's election, he positively refused to vote for the man by whom he believed he had been insulted.

He was defeated for a seat in the senate—by a hair, but when the next vacancy occurred he was elected.—"Lives of Twelve Illustrious Men."

## THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE.

**Was Made In 1572 and Was Worked by a Coiled Spring.**

"The first automobile," said the chauffeur, "was made by Johann Haustack of Nuremberg in 1572. Its motive power was neither oil, steam nor electricity, but a coiled spring.

"The first steam automobile was built in France by Cugnot in 1770. It is still to be seen. It is one of the star exhibits of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers in Paris. Steam carriages modeled after it were built by William Murdoch, James Watt, Nathan Read and Richard Trevethick. These are, most of them, in museums in London and Birmingham.

"Several steam carriages plied for hire on the streets of London at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but they were so slow, noisy and heavy that the people did not take to them.

"The first modern automobile was built by Amadee Bollee in 1873. Bollee exhibited his car in Vienna and in Paris, and other men, as is always the case, devised improvements on it. Automobiles, by about 1890, began to appear in the jokes of the day. They had taken their place. But it was not until the annual cup races began in France in 1894 that the automobile became a really popular institution."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Bowdoin College.**

Bowdoin college (pronounced Bod'n) was founded at Brunswick, Me., in 1794. It was named in honor of James Bowdoin, an American statesman in high standing, who died in 1790. His son, James Bowdoin, a gentleman of wealth, who later served in diplomatic circles, being United States minister to Spain, 1805-08, gave to the college at its founding 1,000 acres of land and $5,000 in money. At his death in 1811 he willed to the institution a number of valuable gifts—6,000 acres of land, a library of several thousand books, a collection of fine paintings and an assortment of scientific apparatus. This institution, where the poet Longfellow taught for five years, has preserved its high standing from the first.

**Seven In Human Life.**

A writer divides the human life as follows: At three times seven a man reaches a competent age in the eyes of the law; at four times seven he is in full possession of his strength; at five times seven he is fit for the business of the world; at six times seven he becomes grave and wise if he is ever destined to; at seven times seven he is in his apogee, and from that time he begins to decay; at eight times seven he is in his first climacteric, at nine times seven he is in his grand climacteric, and at ten times seven he has reached the allotted span of life.

**Water Cure For Constipation.**

Half a pint of hot water taken half an hour before breakfast will usually keep the bowels regular. Harsh cathartics should be avoided. When a purgative is needed, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are mild and gentle in their action. For sale by all druggists.

**Seaboard Parlor Cars.**

The Seaboard Air Line operates buffet parlor cars between Waldo and Tampa on train leaving Waldo that connects with the morning train from Gainesville.

BUSINESS CARDS

DR. ROBT. C. BOWERS,
DENTIST.
Office in Miller Law Exchange.
Graduate University of Pennsylvania.

DR. J. H. ALDERMAN,
DENTIST.
Over Dutton & Co' Bank. Gainesville

DR. DeVERE B. MORRIS,
....DENTIST....
Office over Marcus Endel's. Phone 79- rings

DR. GORDON B. TISON,
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GAINESVILLE, - - FLORIDA.
Can sell you city property, (improved and unimproved), phosphate, trucking and farming lands. Send him a list of what you offer for sale. 2142m

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WE CAN HELP YOU
PREPARE,
PRODUCE and
PRESENT IT.
THE SUN, Gainesville, Fla.

## ALACHUA COUNTY....

Alachua county is 806,400 acres in area, has 248 miles railroad, 900 miles wagon road, 56 postoffices, 123 public schools, 27 phosphate plants, 20 saw mills, $75,000 court house, four newspapers, and produces corn, cotton, rice, sugar, oats, rye, potatoes, pineapples, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, pecans, and all kinds of vegetables

## Gainesville, the County Seat....

Has fourteen churches, two public schools, the University of Florida, private schools, three newspapers, United States land office, the best water, fire alarm system, electric and gas lights, two ice factories, machine shops, three wood factories, cotton gin, two mossfactories, three railroads, two fertilizer manufacturing companies, one fiber manufactory, one rectifying turpentine plant, two banks, and well stocked stores embracing everything in the commercial line

WINCHESTER

"NUBLACK"
Loaded Black Powder Shells
Shoot Strong and Evenly,
Are Sure Fire,
Will Stand Reloading.
They Always Get The Game.
For Sale Everywhere.

## LIVE OAK, PERRY & GULF RAILROAD CO

Schedule Effective April 20, 1906.

| No. 1 Daily | No. 5 Sun Only | No. 3 Daily ex Sun | STATIONS | No. 2 Daily ex Sun | No. 6 Sun Only | No. 12 Sun Only | No. Daily Sun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A M Leave | P M Leave | P M Leave | | P M Arrive | P M Arrive | A M Arrive | A M Arri |
| 8 00 | 1 30 | 2 40 | .....Live Oak..... | 4 30 | 5 40 | 10 00 | 9 4 |
| Ar 8 39 | Ar 2 09 | Ar 3 40 | .....Dowling Park..... | Lv 3 48 | Lv 5 00 | Lv 9 18 | Lv 8 4 |
| Lv 8 45 | Lv 4 45 | Lv 4 10 | | Ar 3 59 | Ar 4 55 | Ar 9 10 | Ar 8 1 |
| 8 57 | 4 57 | Ar 4 25 | ..... Mayo Junction ..... | 3 25 | 4 43 | Lv 9 00 | Lv 8 0 |
| Ar 9 50 | Ar 5 50 | Ar 5 40 | ..... Perry..... | ..... | Lv 3 50 | Lv 8 00 | Lv 6 4 |
| Ar10 30 | Ar 6 30 | Ar 6 35 | .... Hampton Springs..... | Lv 2 05 | Lv 3 20 | Lv 7 30 | Lv 5 1 |

Connection made at Dowling Park for all trains to and from Live Oak and Perry, and Alton and Mayo Junction for Mayo. Alton and all intermediate points.
For information as to connections with other lines, 'phone or call on General Passen Agent: 'phone 147, Lewin Building, Live Oak.
THOMAS DOWLING, President. R. P. HOPKINS, General Passenger Agent, LIVE OAK, FLORIDA.

## Gainesville & Gulf Railway Compan

Time Table in effect July 15, 1906.

| No. 5. Daily Ex Sun | No. 3. Daily | No. 1. Daily. | STATIONS. | No. 2 Daily. | No. 4 Daily | No. Daily Ex Sun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv P M | Lv A M | Lv P M | | Ar. A M | Ar PM | Ar A |
| 1 00 | 9 00 | 8 20 | .....Sampson City..... | 7 00 | 7 15 | 12 40 |
| 1 20 | 9 12 | 8 32 | .....Graham..... | 6 45 | 7 03 | 12 15 |
| 1 40 | 9 25 | 8 40 | .....Cyril..... | 6 35 | 6 50 | 12 00 |
| 2 00 | 9 45 | 8 55 | .....Bellamy..... | 6 23 | 6 30 | 11 40 |
| 2 20 | 10 00 | 9 08 | .....Ellithorpe..... | 6 12 | 6 14 | 11 20 |
| 2 35 | 10 10 | 9 15 | ..... A. C. L. Crossing..... | 6 05 | 6 05 | 11 05 |
| 2 40 Ar | 10 15 Ar | 9 20 Ar | .....Gainesville..... | 6 00 Lv | 6 00 Lv | 11 0 |
| 4 10 Lv | ..... | ..... | | ..... | ..... | 10 0 |
| 4 13 | ..... | ..... | .....S. A. L. Crossing..... | ..... | ..... | 9 57 |
| 4 20 | ..... | ..... | .....Lower Switch ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 55 |
| 4 25 | ..... | ..... | .....Cannon's Crossing..... | ..... | ..... | 9 40 |
| 4 40 | ..... | ..... | .....Rocky Point..... | ..... | ..... | 9 30 |
| 4 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... Waccahoota..... | ..... | ..... | 9 10 |
| 5 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... Clyatt..... | ..... | ..... | 8 55 |
| 5 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... Kirkwoo ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 50 |
| 5 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... Tacoma..... | ..... | ..... | 8 40 |
| 5 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... Micanopy ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 30 |
| 5 37 | ..... | ..... | .....Tuscawilla..... | ..... | ..... | 7 55 |
| 5 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... Lake Simonton..... | ..... | ..... | 7 50 |
| 5 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... Hickman..... | ..... | ..... | 7 40 |
| 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... Southside..... | ..... | ..... | 7 35 |
| 5 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... Dungarvan ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 30 |
| 6 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... Irvine..... | ..... | ..... | 7 25 |
| 6 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... Fort Drane ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 05 |
| 6 10 | ..... | ..... | .....Fairfield..... | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| Ar P M | Ar A M | Ar P M | | Lv A M | Lv PM | Lv A |

J. B. CUTLER, Gen'l Sup't. L. E. BARKER, Traffic Mgr.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY

N. B.—The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

| TWO VESTIBULE TRAINS EAST | | No. 34 | No. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv Jacksonville | So. Ry | 9 05a | 7 55p |
| Lv Jessup | So. Ry | 11 33a | 10 40p |
| Lv Savannah | So. Ry | 1 20p | 12 15a |
| Ar Columbia | So. Ry | 6 58p | 6 00a |
| Ar Charlotte | So. Ry | 10 05p | 9 55a |
| Ar Greensboro | So. Ry | 12 56a | 12 51p |
| Ar Danville | So. Ry | 2 05a | 2 10p |
| Ar Richmond | So. Ry | 6 58a | 6 42p |
| Ar Lynchburg | So. Ry | 4 17a | 4 20p |
| Ar Charlottesville | So. Ry | 6 02a | 6 10p |
| Ar Washington | So. Ry | 9 46a | 9 30p |
| Ar Baltimore | P. R. R. | 11 30a | 11 35p |
| Ar West Philadelphia | P. R. R. | 1 45p | 2 35a |
| Ar New York | P. R. R. | 4 12p | 6 30a |

| THROUGH "THE LAND OF THE SKY" | | No. 36 |
|---|---|---|
| Lv Jacksonville | So. Ry | 7 55p |
| Lv Savannah | So. Ry | 12 15a |
| Ar Columbia | So. Ry | 6 00a |
| Ar Asheville | So. Ry | 1 56p |
| Ar Hot Springs, N. C. | So. Ry | 2 37p |
| Ar Knoxville | So. Ry | 6 00p |
| Ar Louisville | So. Ry | 8 50a |
| Ar St. Louis | So. Ry | 6 12p |
| Ar Cincinnati | Q & C | 8 15a |

| NORTH AND WEST | | No. |
|---|---|---|
| Lv Jacksonville | So. Ry | 7 4 |
| Lv Jessup | So. Ry | 10 3 |
| Ar Macon | So. Ry | 12 5 |
| Ar Atlanta | So. Ry | 5 2 |
| Ar Rome | So. Ry | 7 3 |
| Ar Dalton | So. Ry | 8 2 |
| Ar Chattanooga | So. Ry | 9 4 |
| Ar Lexington | Q & C | 5 3 |
| Ar Cincinnati | Q & C | 7 4 |
| Lv Cincinnati | C., H. & D. | 8 4 |
| Ar Chicago | Big Four | 7 1 |
| Lv Cincinnati | Pa. Lines | 8 3 |
| Ar Chicago | Pa. Lines | 7 1 |
| Lv Cincinnati | C., H. & D. | 8 4 |
| Ar Chicago | Monon | 7 3 |
| Lv Cincinnati | C., H. & D. | 9 4 |
| Ar Toledo | Big Four | 5 2 |
| Ar Detroit | Big Four | 7 2 |
| Lv Cincinnati | Big Four | 9 3 |
| Ar Cleveland | Big Four | 6 5 |
| Lv Lexington | So. Ry | 5 3 |
| Ar Louisville | So. Ry | 8 1 |
| Ar St. Louis | So. Ry | 7 3 |
| Ar Anniston | So. Ry | 10 1 |
| Ar Birmingham | So. Ry | 8 2 |
| Ar Memphis | Frisco | 8 4 |
| Ar Kansas City | Frisco | 8 4 |
| Memphis | | 8 3 |
| Hot Springs | | 5 2 |

Excellent Dining Car Service on All Through Trains.

No. 34—"New York and Florida Express." Daily Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Port Tampa and Jacksonville to New York.
No. 36—"Washington and Florida Limited." Daily Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Jacksonville to New York. Dining Car.
No. 30—Daily Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car between Jacksonville, Hendersonville, Asheville, Hot Springs, Knoxville and Cincinnati.
No. 12—Florida Limited—Daily Solid Vestibuled Train. Through Day Coaches and Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Jacksonville to Atlanta, Chattanooga and Cincinnati. Also Pullman Sleeping Car Jessup to Colorado Springs, Col., via Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City.

JAS. FREEMAN, District Passenger Agent, 106 West Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.
S. H. HARDWICK, P. T. M. W. H. TAYLOE, G. P. A. G. B. ALLEN, A. G. P. A.

JOB PRINTING
Send Your Order to
THE SUN JOB OFFICE.

**Dowie's Mind Not Weakened.**

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The friends of John Alexander Dowie Monday denied vehemently that the mind of the leader of Zion church had become weakened. Deacon Lewis, a constant companion of Dowie, said Monday: "The address delivered Sunday by Mr. Dowie was in some respects incoherent, but it would have been easily understood if he had been allowed to finish. He had been in a deep sleep and before coming to the platform, and without waiting went at once into his subject. The fact is that his body is too weak to keep up with his mind, which is as clear as a bell. He has, however, been a very sick man, and is still far from well."

**Caruso Will Make Appeal.**

New York, Dec. 5.—Magistrate Baker Monday made his return to the order of Judge O'Sullivan, of the court of general sessions in the case of Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, who was fined $10 for annoying a woman at the Monkey House in Central Park. It is likely that the appeal will be heard some time this week, as Judge Ditthoefer, Caruso's counsel, is anxious for a decision as soon as possible.

**Russian Officer Visits Washington.**

Washington, Dec. 5.—Lieutenant General C. A. Kondratovitch, chief of the Ninth East Siberian Rifle Division, first Siberian army corps, and said to be the youngest officer of that rank in the Russian army, was a visitor at the war department yesterday. He renewed his acquaintance with Brigadier General Barry, who was one of the United States military observers accompanying General Kuropatkin during the Russian-Japanese war.

**Threaten to Assassinate King.**

Rome, Italy, Dec. 4.—A careful search has been made at Bergamo, about 40 miles from here, with the object of discovering the sender of a threatening letter to King Victor Emmanuel referring to a plot formed by what the writer termed the "holy alliance," to assassinate the king, but up to the present the efforts of the police have been fruitless.

**When a Man Lies.**

"If you want to tell whether or not the man you are talking to is telling the truth, don't look him in the eyes," said a Denver bank teller to some friends last night. "I thought it was just the other way," said one of those present. "I've always understood that it made it harder for the liar if you looked squarely in his eyes." "That's a wrong impression," continued the bank teller. "The man who knows how to lie knows how to look you in the eyes when he's doing it. And the man who isn't a regular liar, but who has made up his mind to lie to you, decides first that he must look you straight in the eyes. It is the voice, when you don't look at the eyes, that tells you whether the other fellow is lying. We use the system frequently in the bank. A man will come in to tell us some business tale. We look at his feet or his hands or his knees, but never in his eyes. If he's telling the truth his voice will be firm and straightforward, and the absence of your gaze in his eyes will not affect it, but if he's lying he'll be confused by your action, and his voice will tremble. He'll hem and haw and clear his throat. You may rest assured then that he's stringing you."—Denver Post.

**Rare Ben Jonson.**

The epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," engraved on the tablet marking the burial place of the celebrated playwright in the "poets' corner," Westminster abbey, is said to have originated with Jack Young (afterward knighted), who, "walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow 18 pence to cut it." Dr. Brewer in his "Phrase and Fable" says Shakespeare called Jonson "Rare Ben," but does not say where. According to Chambers' "Book of Days," the phrase formed the concluding words of the verses written and displayed in the clubroom of Ben's clique at the famous Mermaid tavern. The epithet "Rare Ben Jonson" is said to have been first uttered after the appearance of his highly successful farce, "Bartholomew Fair." The epitaph has been copied once at least. When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster abbey the inscription on the covering stone was "O Rare Sir William Davenant."


**No Opium in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.**

There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thirty years as the most successful medicine in use for colds, croupe and whooping cough. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Children like it. Sold by all druggists.

The secret of old age is Health. Use BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP

And you will have health. Great care should be taken of ones health and Ballard's Horehound Syrup will cure

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS AND ALL PULMONARY DISEASES.

Mrs. J. H. McNeil, Salt Lake City, Utah. writes: "I am eighty years old and I thank Horehound Syrup for having cured me of coughs colds and other like diseases."

Three Sizes 25c, 50c and 1.00.

Ballard Snow Liniment Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Sold and Recommended by W. M. JOHNSON, Gainesville


**Housekeeping In Japan.**

I never could regard housecleaning seriously in Japan, where the walls can be put aside by one hand, where there is no particular furniture to worry one and where even the matting can be laid and lifted without tacks or nails. But the Japanese housekeepers of my acquaintance rather resented my light attitude, assuring me, quite after the manner of housekeepers all over the world, that it is all very hard and requires much work—oh, very much work indeed. In order to justify myself to one housekeeper I drew a comparison of her own difficulties and those of an American woman, but the American picture seemed to her so terrible and she became so deeply sympathetic that I had to stop short to save her feelings.—Housekeeper.

**First Man Dressmaker.**

One day in 1730 a beautiful carriage appeared on the boulevard of Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. This was the coat of arms of Rhomberg, the first man who made a name as a woman's dressmaker. Rhomberg, who was the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich, owed his rapid success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He left an annual income of 50,000 francs to his heirs.


CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.


**Receding Gums.**

"The best remedy I know for receding gums," says a dental surgeon, "is to saturate soda or bicarbonate of soda, used freely as a wash and also in massaging the gums. The soda solution is soothing to the irritated flesh and is also strengthening. In massaging rub the gums with a rotary motion from the roots downward so that any pus that might have formed between the teeth and the gums will be forced out, for if left around the roots the foreign matter will decay and may eat into them and ruin the teeth."


**In Praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.**

There is no other medicine manufactured that has received so much praise and so many expressions of gratitude as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is effective, and prompt relief follows its use. Grateful parents everywhere do not hesitate to testify to its merits for the benefit of others. It is a certain cure for croupe and will prevent the attack if given at the first appearance of the disease. It is especially adapted to children, as it is pleasant to take and contains nothing injurious. Mrs. E. A. Humphreys, a well known resident and clerk in the store of Mr. E. Look, of Alice, Cape Colony, South Africa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to ward off croupe and colds in my family. I found it to be very satisfactory and it gives me pleasure to recommend it." For sale by all druggists.


**Byron and His Title.**

Professor Masson in the first published records of the ancient grammar school of Aberdeen recounts this school legend about the poet Byron: "It was said that on his coming to school the first morning after his accession to the peerage was known and on the calling out of his name in the catalogue no longer as 'Georgi Gordon Byron,' but as 'Georgi Baro de Byron,' he did not reply with the usual and expected 'adsum,' but, feeling the gaze of all his schoolfellows, burst into tears and ran out."


**Will Interest Many.**

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time. J. W. McCollum & Co.


**A Tough Chicken.**

A New Orleans man has proved that a chicken can live twenty-three days without food or water. He makes affidavit that when his family moved recently a chicken securely nailed in a box was in the cellar of the new house, having been forgotten by the former tenants. Twenty-three days later the cook was moved to explore the cellar and discovered the chicken, emaciated, but still much alive.


**Makes the Liver Lively.**

Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup gives permanent relief in cases of habitual constipation as it stimulates the liver, and restores the natural action of the bowels without irritating these organs like pills or ordinary cathartics. Does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name Orino and refuse substitutes. J. W. McCollum & Co.


**Optimistic London Gamins.**

In spite of all the compassion legitimately excited in his behalf, the London street child seldom looks on himself as an object of pity. He has an unfailing fund of good spirits, a well developed sense of humor and a boundless capacity for getting enjoyment out of the most unpromising materials.—London Guardian.

**Unostentatious.**

"Is that all the work you can do in a day?" asked the discontented employer.

"Well, sub," answered Erastus Pinkley, "I s'pose I could do mo', but I never was much of a hand foh showin' off."—Washington Star.


**That's It!**

Cough yourself into a fit of spasms and then wonder why you don't get well. If you will only try a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup your cough will be a thing of the past. It is a positive cure for coughs, influenza, bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases. One bottle will convince you—at your druggist's, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by W. M. Johnson.

BROWN HOUSE

BARBER SHOP

EARNEST PAPY, Prop.

Tonsorial work of all kinds executed promptly and in an up-to-date manner.

Nothing but first-class workmen employed.

A share of the public patronage solicited.

Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Best Line to

Birmingham, Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and all points North and West.

Through Sleepers Jacksonville to Chicago.

Only line operating through sleepers from Florida to St. Louis with dining-car service.

Finest dining-car service in the South.

Through tourist sleepers to California.

Information as to rates to all points North and West will be furnished promptly on application to

T. B. WALKER, Fla. Pass. Agent, L. & N. R. R., 118 W. Bay st., Jacksonville, Fla.

FLORIDA'S FOREMOST MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

W. F. SEEBA

Jacksonville, Fla.

Wholesale and Retail

Liquors, Wines and Beers.

Cash must accompany all orders. Under the rules of the Southern Express Company no goods will be shipped C. O. D. Special attention given to Jug trade; no charge for jugs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cream of Kentucky | $4.00 Per Gallon |
| Green Hedge, Tennessee Sour Mash | $3.50 Per Gallon |
| Old Maryland | $3.00 Per Gallon |
| Carnation Rye | $2.50 Per Gallon |
| Cabinet Rye | $2.00 Per Gallon |
| Stump House North Carolina Corn | $2.50 Per Gallon |
| Hog Back Mountain, North Carolina Corn | $2.00 Per Gallon |

CASE GOODS—Express Prepaid.

| Cabinet Pure Rye: | | Monogram Maryland Rye: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Full Quarts | $2.75 | Four Quarts | $3.20 |
| Six Full Quarts | $3.75 | Six Quarts | $4.75 |
| Twelve Full Quarts | $7.00 | Twelve Quarts | $9.00 |

Stump House Mountain North Carolina Corn Whiskey:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Quarts | $3.00 | Eight Quarts | $6.00 |
| Six Quarts | $4.50 | Twelve Quarts | $8.00 |

W. F. SEEBA,

109 West Bay Street . . . . . Jacksonville, Florida

ESTABLISHED 1869.

H. F. DUTTON & CO.

BANKERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Sea Island Cotton.

Do a general banking business, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange. The accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, farmers, merchants and others received on favorable terms. Special facilities for making collections on all accessible points in the United States.

Gainesville - Florida

JAS. M. GRAHAM, President
GEO. W. HYDE, Vice-President
H. E. TAYLOR, Cashier
LEE GRAHAM, Asst. Cashier

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GAINESVILLE.

THE ONLY NATIONAL BANK IN ALACHUA CO

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| Capital | $50,000 00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 30,000 00 |

Does exclusively a banking business, with facilities equal to any bank in the State. Solicits the accounts of Farmers, Merchants, Corporations, etc. Interest allowed by special arrangement. All business transacted promptly.

H. E. TAYLOR, Cashier.

G. S. MERCHANT & CO.,

Retailers and Jobbers in

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Grain, Garden Seed and Fertilizers.

SOUTH SIDE SQUARE. . . . GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Highest market price paid for Chickens, Eggs and other Produce.

A Complete stock of Hay, Corn, Oats, Flour, Bran, Meal, Cotton Seed Meal and Rye. We handle only the VERY BEST goods at the LOWEST PRICES, and guarantee satisfaction always.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THROUGH SERVICE...

NO CHANGE (except what you leave with the Agent) Between JACKSONVILLE, OCALA and GAINESVILLE.

Full information may be obtained from

J. A. GOODWIN, Ticket Agent.

# ROYAL Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

Healthful cream of tartar, derived solely from grapes, refined to absolute purity, is the active principle of every pound of Royal Baking Powder.

Hence it is that Royal Baking Powder renders the food remarkable both for its fine flavor and healthfulness.

**No alum, no phosphate—which are the principal elements of the so-called cheap baking powders—and which are derived from bones, rock and sulphuric acid.**

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.


## NEWS OF CITY AND COUNTY CONDENSED

Matters of General Interest Gathered by Our Reporters.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS

What Has Happened and What is Going to Happen Told in Short Paragraphs So That "He Who Runs May Read" in The Sun.

Special prices in cut glass. A. L. Vidal & Co.

Keystone Bakery—headquarters for fruit-cake.

Ladies' calling cards in latest styles at Sun office.

Twenty-seven tickets for one dollar. Gainesville Bakery.

Old papers for sale at this office.

Biggest and best loaves at the Gainesville Bakery.

Board and room for one gentleman. Apply 201 North Oak avenue.

Fresh English peas and string beans for today's trade. G. S. Merchant & Co.

Our Christmas goods are all in and open. Call and see them. A. L. Vidal & Co.

For Sale—One iron safe in good condition, cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 84.

Take a trip in the big air ship of the Great Barlow Minstrels next Saturday. Room for all.

Lost—Lady's amethest pin. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Mrs. Watson Porter.

Raymond Dix of Rochelle, a student of Martha Perry Institute, was in the city on a visit to friends yesterday.

Furnished room for rent, 306 West Court street. Privilege of bath. Gentleman only. Address Box 236, City.

Have your stationery printed at The Sun office. First-class work promptly delivered at reasonable prices is our motto.

The latest songs, dances, coon shouts, novelties and feature specialties at the opera house Saturday next. Great Barlow Minstrels.

For Sale—My fruit and confectionery. Good stand, good business. Satisfactory reason for selling. Apply to W. C. Buie, West Union street.

The Magnolia hotel and the residence of Mrs. H. C. Davis, 507 West Orange street, are being improved in appearance by a liberal application of paint.

L. L. Hill has returned from a visit to Sanford and other points. He reports a fine lettuce movement from that section, also that the celery crop is fine.

Your money entitles you to the best. Get Blue Ribbon Lemon and Vanilla. Absolutely pure, go twice as far, and the "Blue Ribbon Flavor" is perfection. Ask for the 25c size.

Rye and graham bread every day at Gainesville Bakery.

For the best printed stationery at lowest prices call at The Sun office.

Sexton Thompson of Evergreen cemetery has been confined to his bed with illness for the past few days.

Miss Rosa Lee LaGrone of Augusta, Ga., is in the city, a guest of her relatives, the family of C C. Pedrick.

Judge Syd L. Carter left yesterday for Tallahassee, where he was summoned on Supreme Court business.

Wm. F. Love of Trenton was trading in the city yesterday. He is an extensive crosstie contractor of that section.

E. T. Hawthorn, one of the best citizens of the town which bears his name, was a business visitor to this city yesterday.

A. L. Sanders of Trenton, one of the best known and most prominent young men in the West End, was in the city on business yesterday.

Found—Discharge certificate of Chas. Dinkins, from U. S. Army. Owner may have same by calling at The Sun office, or upon application by mail.

You don't require an invitation, you don't have to wear a full-dress suit, everyone is welcome, so get happy at the Great Barlow Minstrels next Saturday at the opera house.

Forget that tired feeling, don't borrow trouble, leave all the business cares at the office and get a ticket at the opera house for the Great Barlow Minstrels next Saturday, and you will find your work go better and the experience do you more good than medicine. Get happy.

Work on the new Graham office building, East Main street N., corner East Machante, is assuming good proportions. The walls are up several feet, and progress is being made by the masons. The building, which will be completed in about six weeks, will be one of the most modern office structures in the city.

$10 a Day—Men and women wanted everywhere to handle our business. No capital or previous experience required. Some of our most successful agents, who have cleared $40 a day, left the shop and farm to take up our work. We furnish everything and put you in a position to clear $10 a day. Write today for full particulars. National Temperance Beverage Co., Mobile, Ala.

James Chesnut of Alachua, one of the best citizens of the county, was visiting relatives in this city yesterday.

Mrs. S. P. Goodwin has returned from Watertown, N. Y., where she spent a most delightful summer. Friends are glad to see her back.

LABOR Contracts, just the thing for farmers and turpentine men, 50c per dozen, $2 for 50, or $3 per 100. Cash in hand with order. Address, THE SUN, Gainesville, Fla.

The regular weekly meeting of Gainesville Lodge No. 990, B. P. O. E., will be held in Masonic hall this evening, at which a full attendance is desired. There will be work.

The Loyal Temperance Legion will hold its regular meeting at the reading room tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. At the close of the meeting ice cream will be served.

Kirby Smith Chapter, U. D. C., will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. A. B. Oliver, North Pleasant street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

A. T. Gunter and A. U. Hilleary were in the city yesterday from Micanopy. Mr. Hilleary is the manager of the famous B. W. Fontaine grove, and is shipping heavily of fine fruit this season.

The regular business meeting of J. J. Finley Chapter, U. D. C., will be held at the home of Mrs. Geo. K. Broome, 200 N. Pleasant street, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. A full attendance is desired.

W. J. Waits of Fairbanks was among the visitors to this city yesterday. Mr. Waits "took in" the State Fair at Tampa, and was delighted with what he saw. He declares it was the best fair the State has ever given.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. W. Exley, which appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Exley has recently opened in the rear of the New York Racket store, a first-class market and grocery, and solicits a share of the partronage of the people of Gainesville. Prompt delivery, and all goods guaranteed.

The Gainesville Automobile Company has an advertisement in this issue to which the attention of the public is called. This company carries regularly in stock gasoline, kerosene and gas engine cylinder oils, and has worked up a quite a satisfactory trade here. Their store is located on East Main street S., opposite the old Continental Restaurant.

O. G. Husband, formerly of Melrose but for the past few years conducting a general mercantile business at Putnam Hall, Putnam county, has associated himself with a son of Hon. J. P. Wall of that place and others in the organization of the Florida Live Stock Association, the purpose of which will be to insure live stock. The offices of the company, so The Lakeland News asserts, will be in Lakeland, and the new company will be ready for business in a short time. Mr. Husband will have charge of the office at Lakeland.


## When You Tire

of paying FIRST CLASS PRICE for second or third class paint, insist on having

## Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

and you will get full paint value for every dollar you spend. You are entitled to it, and it is YOUR FAULT ONLY if you don't get it.

FOR SALE BY

**Baird Hardware Co.,**

Gainesville.

# MOVED

To our new location, on corner just North of Postoffice, where we will be pleased to greet you and do our best to please you.

**Oysters, Steaks and Short Orders** our Specialty.

Coffee the best. Everything nice. Game cooked to order for sportsmen.

OPEN EARLY and LATE.

**THE CONTINENTAL**

CAFE-RESTAURANT.

## GOOD BREAD AIDS DIGESTION

And keeps one relieved of "that tired feeling" which heavy, soggy bread is bound to create.

**IT's YOUR OWN FAULT**

If you do not keep good, wholesome Bread on your table, for it is made fresh every day and delivered at your door by

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

Phone 165. R. T. SCHAFER, Prop.

## WILLIAM ANDERSON

**BICYCLES and Electrical Supplies.**

Agency for leading Bicycles. Repairing done promptly. Electrical work of all kinds.

113 W. UNION ST.

**Miss Nora Norton,**

Ladies' Novelties and Fancy Goods.

WATCH MY WINDOW. It may pay you.

**PROF. JULES EICHELBERGER,**

Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Gainesville, Florida.

**JEFF SIMONS**

DEALER IN

**Fresh Saltwater Fish**

and OYSTERS

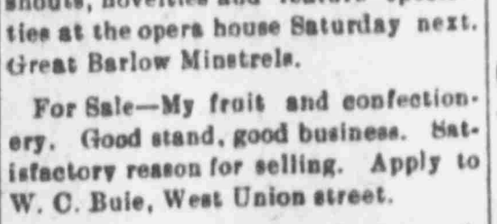
(In rear of Furniture Company)

GAINESVILLE, - - FLORIDA

I am now prepared to accommodate the trade with the best the market affords in this line. Phone 361.

## For the convenience of our patrons we will keep our store open until 10 p. m. during this month.

THE S. J. THOMAS CO.



Buy your GASOLINE, KEROSENE and Gas Engine Cylinder Oils from

THE GAINESVILLE AUTOMOBILE CO., Opposite Postoffice.

## NEW YORK RACKET.

CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH

**KING QUALITY SHOES**

For MEN

The Shoe that fits and looks as well and wears as well as those sold at $5 and $6. We still have them at $3 50 per pair. Try a pair and be convinced.

**THE RADCLIFF SHOE**

For LADIES

At $2.50 is one of the prettiest and best to be seen. See the line both in Button and Lace.

We are showing a magnificent line of Blankets from the cheapest to the best.

See our Moquette Rugs at $2.25—best quality.

Carpets—a nice line of both Ingrains and Brussels.

Iron Beds from $2.50 up.

**PHIFER BROS.,**

Phifer's Corner, - Gainesville, Fla.

## NEW STORE! NEW MARKET!

**J. W. EXLEY**

Has opened in the Truby Building, corner East Union and South University streets, a First-Class Market and Grocery Store, and will be pleased to serve the public. Everything new, clean and up-to-date, and only the best goods handled. Free and prompt delivery. A share of your patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**Phone 51**

**T. F. THOMAS UNDERTAKING CO.**

FULL LINE OF NEW GOODS....

AGENTS FOR

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES and IRON FENCES.

See our samples.

Personal attention to all matters in this line. Mail and telegraph orders promptly attended to.

Gainesville, Florida.

This Issue Contains THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FULL

# The Gainesville Sun.

Published Twice a Week--Monday and Thursday

VOL. NO. 38 GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1906 ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## ...S AND MOORE ...D IN VALDOSTA

...to Death Without ...Tremor.

...HAUNT OFFICIALS

...Governor Terrell, the ...rney Cooper and Every ...He was Going to Hell

..., Dec. 5.—J. G. ...anged on the scaffold ...s county jail yard on ...

...d instantly, but the ...es of life 12 minutes. ...ment before the trap ...e had told the truth ... connection with the ...Moore said he had told ..., declaring that Milton ...the shots which killed ...n. After the noose ...Moore's head he knelt ...rvently for Rawlings ...declaring he did not ...suffer. Rawlings ...mmor all the morn- ...he slept none Monday ...

...a child going on a ...he said, "and was kept ...nticipation."

...ution was witnessed by the ...physicians, ministers and ...er men. Large crowds re- ...round the jail, but were not ...

...Rawlings and her two daugh- ...within the jail, but did not ...ecution.

...s' remains were carried to ...house burial ground at the ...in Telfair county Tuesday ...

...minutes after his body was ...n, Alf Moore, his negro ..., was also put to death. ...Rawlings and the negro died ...scarcely a tremor. The ex- ...of both men occupied only a ...inutes.

...n and Jesse Rawlings, the ...s of old man Rawlings, are ...ed to be hanged Friday. ...ard Rawlings, another son, of ... Rawlings, and W. P. Turner, ...ro preacher, were sentenced to ... imprisonment.

These men were convicted for the murder of two little children, Bob and Annie Carter, in an attempt to exterminate the family of W. L. Carter.

The drop fell at 10:55 a. m. Both men died without a tremor.

The negro stood by his statement which means that the two boys who are awaiting execution will be hanged.

J. G. Rawlings' last day on earth was a strenuous one. Many people visited him, including a number of ministers to the South Georgia conference, and he talked freely, but in an extremely bitter strain to all who came to see him. During all his 18 months' imprisonment the condemned man had never been so violent as he was on Monday. He has used the strongest kind of language in condemnation of the management of his case by his attorneys, of the courts, the prosecuting attorney and other officials of the court.

His denunciation of his attorneys, J. R. Cooper and Judge O. M. Smith was particularly bitter and unreasonable. The latter went up to see Rawlings when the message was received announcing that Governor Terrell had refused to further interfere with judgment of the courts, and was greeted by a stream of vituperation rarely equalled anywhere.

He said that his lawyers had not treated him right, that he had been railroaded to the gallows; that he had been legally mobbed, and that it would have been more creditable to the county if he had been taken out at first and being riddled with bullets.

Crowds stood around the jail all day to whom Rawlings showed himself through the cold bars.

He said he knew he was going to hell, and that his only consolation was that he would be there to heap coals of fire on the heads of his enemies. His denunciations could be heard more than a block away. The newspapers came in for their share of his condemnation, and he said that 999 he believed would go to hell because they were too cowardly to antagnoize public sentiment.

"The Bible told of the respites that live to haunt men," he said. "We are told of the evil spirits that went from a man into a drove of hogs when they plunged into the sea. I want my spirit to haunt the court officials to the end of their days."

Rawlings said that he thought if Governor Terrell would wire Alf Moore's lawyers that there was no further hope for him, that he would "squeal" and tell the truth of the matter, but when the message came saying that the governor would not interfere with the execution of the negro, the latter refused to change his story of the crime. A reporter accompanied the attorney, who was instrumental in getting up the petition for a commutation of sentence, to the jail and acquainted the negro with the decision. He showed little surprise, but some disappointment, and said the people here had not treated him fairly.

From the negro's talk, it was easy to see that he had counted on his neck being saved by reason of his having turned state's evidence. He referred, he said, to representations made to him by Detective Fleming, who worked up the evidence in the case, but said he told the detective that whether he was hanged or not, he would tell the truth.

"I am sorry for Mr. Rawlings and his boys," he continued, "but, boss, I told the truth about this matter, and I can't change it. Milton, Jesse and Leonard was there, just like I said, and Milton did the shooting. I don't want any of them to hang, but I can't help what's been done. As far as I am concerned, it don't matter. My soul's all right and I know it won't do me any good now to lie about the thing."

## NEWS OF CITY AND COUNTY CONDENSED

A. L. Sanders of Trenton, one of the best known and most prominent young men in the West End, was in the city on business yesterday.

A. T. Gunter and A. U. Hilleary were in the city yesterday from Micanopy. Mr. Hilleary is the manager of the famous B. W. Fontaine grove, and is shipping heavily of fine fruit this season.

W. J. Waits of Fairbanks was among the visitors to this city yesterday. Mr. Waits "took in" the State Fair at Tampa, and was delighted with what he saw. He declares it was the best fair the State has ever given.

Work on the new Graham office building, East Main street N., corner East Machanic, is assuming good proportions. The walls are up several feet, and progress is being made by the masons. The building, which will be completed in about six weeks, will be one of the most modern office structures in the city.

$10 a Day—Men and women wanted everywhere to handle our business No capital or previous experience required. Some of our most successful agents, who have cleared $40 a day, left the shop and farm to take up our work. We furnish everything and put you in a position to clear $10 a day. Write today for full particulars. National Temperance Beverage Co., Mobile, Ala.

E. H. Waters, C. C. Worthington
Practical Painters.

We are practical paint makers.

We have made the L. & M. Paint by machinery for the period of one-third of a century.

Our machinery produces 10,000 gallons of L. & M. Paint better, and in less time, than 100 gallons can be made by hand mixing.

We use thousands of tons of paint material where a painter uses only 100 pounds.

We give your customer the best job in the world with L. & M. because the L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. Paint wear like iron for 10 to 15 years.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold by J. C. Bishop, Alachua.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

## Lynching Discussed at Length as a National Evil.

## NOT A RACE QUESTION

## Control of Combinations of Capital a Paramount Issue.

## AN INCOME TAX DEMANDED

### Mr. Roosevelt Advocates Free Trade For Philippines, Federal Marriage and Divorce Law and Maintenance of Strong Navy.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity, and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

**Corporation Campaign Contributions.**

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already passed one house of congress. Let individuals contribute as they desire, but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

**Government's Right of Appeal In Criminal Cases.**

Another bill which has just passed one house of the congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states. It exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with rebates the court sustained the defendant's demurrer, while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At present there is no way by which the government can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court, and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations that do wrong, and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wageworkers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against whose judgment in the interest of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the congress to be "unconstitutional" and then to deny to the government the right to have the supreme court definitely decide the question.

It is well to recollect that the real efficiency of the law often depends not upon the passage of acts as to which there is great public excitement, but upon the passage of acts of this nature as to which there is not much public excitement, because there is little public understanding of their importance, while the interested parties are keenly alive to the desirability of defeating them. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success. At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings, but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the government in finally deciding in certain cases to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable, and, tnough there may have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evildoers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment, and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts. Of course where the judge can see his way to inflict the penalty of imprisonment the deterrent effect of the punishment on other offenders is increased, but sufficiently heavy fines accomplish much. Judge Holt of the New York district court in a recent decision admirably stated the need for treating with just severity offenders of this kind. His opinion runs in part as follows:

**Judge Holt Quoted.**

"The government's evidence to establish the defendant's guilt was clear, conclusive and undisputed. The case was a flagrant one. The transactions which took place under this illegal contract were very large, the amounts of rebates returned were considerable, and the amount of the rebate itself was large, amounting to more than one-fifth of the entire tariff charge for the transportation of merchandise from this city to Detroit. It is not too much to say, in my opinion, that if this business was carried on for a considerable time on that basis—that is, if this discrimination in favor of this particular shipper was made with an eighteen instead of a twenty-three cent rate and the tariff rate was maintained as against their competitors—the result might be, and not improbably would be, that their competitors would be driven out of business. This crime is one which in its nature is deliberate and premeditated. I think over a fortnight elapsed between the date of Palmer's letter requesting the reduced rate and the answer of the railroad company deciding to grant it, and then for months afterward this business was carried on and these claims for rebates submitted month after month and checks in payment of them drawn month after month. Such a violation of the law, in my opinion, in its essential nature is a very much more heinous act than the ordinary common, vulgar crimes which come before criminal courts constantly for punishment and which arise from sudden passion or temptation. This crime in this case was committed by men of education and of large business experience, whose standing in the community was such that they might have been expected to set an example of obedience to law, upon the maintenance of which alone in this country the security of their property depends. It was committed on behalf of a great railroad corporation, which, like other railroad corporations, has received gratuitously from the state large and valuable privileges for the public's convenience and its own, which performs quasi public functions and which is charged with the highest obligation in the transaction of its business to treat the citizens of this country alike and not to carry on its business with unjust discriminations between different citizens or different classes of citizens. This crime in its nature is one usually done with secrecy and proof of which it is very difficult to obtain.

"The interstate commerce act was passed in 1887, nearly twenty years ago. Ever since that time complaints of the granting of rebates by railroads have been common, urgent and insist-

(Continued on Page Six).

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

### Message Received Strict Attention From Senators.

### USUAL SCENES WERE ENACTED

### Handsomely Gowned Women in the Galleries Lent Color to the Scene Several New Members Were Sworn In as Members.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The chief interest of the opening day of the closing session of congress lay in the fact that the places of Senators Platt and Depew, of New York, were filled and the seat of Senator Bailey, of Texas, was empty. The latter has gone home to meet and answer direct charges brought against him by the attorney general.

Both of Georgia's senators and ten members of the Georgia delegation were in their places when the gavels of Speaker Cannon and Vice President Fairbanks fell. Congressman Griggs has not yet arrived, being detained at home by the serious illness of his wife, but is expected Wednesday. He only left Washington a few weeks ago after a busy summer preparatory to the congressional elections. Congressman J. W. Overstreet, of the First Georgia district, was sworn in as successor for the unexpired term of Rufus E. Lester, deceased.

Numerous expressions of regret for Senator Bailey were heard and his friends predict that he will be able to answer fully the charges which have been published. Bailey is looked upon by his colleagues as one of the strongest men in the democratic minority and has many warm admirers in Washington.

President Roosevelt's annual message to congress occupied the attention of the senate as soon as the opening preliminaries were concluded Tuesday. These included the receipt of messages from the house reciting deaths of several of the members.

# MR. CATO LOST HEAVILY BY FIRE

### Horse, Mule, Buggies, Barn and Contents Destroyed Monday.

Information reached this city Tuesday of the serious loss by fire of Tam H. Cato, which occurred at his home near Alachua about 2 o'clock Monday morning.

About the hour mentioned Mr. Cato was awakened by a crackling noise, accompanied by a bright glare. He arose, to find his barn ablaze, and notwithstanding that every effort was made to extinguish the flames, it was too late, and the barn, with one mule, one horse, two buggies and all contents, including a large quantity of corn, hay, etc., was burned to the ground, entailing a severe loss.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been incendiary.

It was not learned whether or not Mr. Cato carried any insurance.

### The City Council.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Council Monday there was little business of importance transacted, other than the payment of the bills for the current month. The ordinance providing for calling an election for the bonding of the city for the purchase of the old East Florida Seminary barracks was brought before the Council, and passed its second reading.

Upon motion, a committee comprising Aldermen Hodges and Taylor was appointed to investigate into the cost of paving with rock Pearl street, South Gainesville, from the Seaboard depot to the crossing of the Atlantic Coast Line, said committee to report at the next regular meeting of the Council.

# ...ARD TRADE WANTS ...UNION STATION

...Will Appear Before ... Commission

PRESENT PETITION

...ndreds of Influential Cit... Business Men, Praying ...ad Companies be Instruct... ...nion Depot.

...me the question has agi... ...ple of Gainesville in the ... union passenger station. ...r such a station has been ...ity has advanced and in... ...population, until now it ...med almost a necessity, ... of trains entering and ...ity having been increased ...th of the town.

...t few days, by authority ... of Trade, a petition has ...ed asking that a union ...tion be erected by the ...roads entering the city. ...n has been generally signed ...ess and professional men, ...itizens in all walks of life ...on, with the result that ...red names of influential ...been affixed thereto.

... of Trade has decided to ... petition to the Railroad ... praying that the request ...d the railroads be in... ...ke steps toward its ful...

...tee comprising H. E. Tay... ... of the First National ... Hampton and Congress... ...Clark, has been appointed ... the Board of Trade in ...presentation before the ...

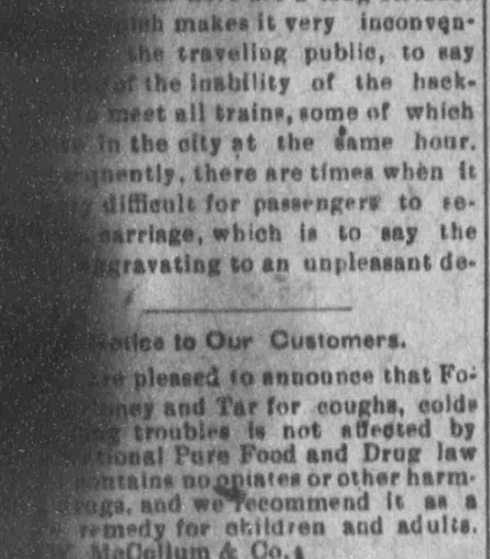
...o doubt but that Gaines... ...adly in need of a union de... ...ity in the country. The ...ions here are a long distance ...sh makes it very inconven... ...the traveling public, to say ... of the inability of the hack... ...meet all trains, some of which ... in the city at the same hour. ...quently, there are times when it ... difficult for passengers to se... ...arriage, which is to say the ...ggravating to an unpleasant de...

### ...otice to Our Customers.

...re pleased to announce that Fo... ...ney and Tar for coughs, colds ... troubles is not affected by ...tional Pure Food and Drug law ...ntains no opiates or other harm... ...ugs, and we recommend it as a ...remedy for children and adults. ... McCollum & Co.

### For Toting a Gun.

... Sheriff J. K. Stephens of Ala... ... brought to this city Monday, ...ard Whitaker, colored, convicted ...Justice Caswell's court upon a ...ge of carrying concealed weapons. ...Whitaker was fined $100 and costs ...three months, and failing to rai...e the money will spend his time in the "gang."

Why suffer with pain when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT WILL CURE

RHEUMATISM, CUTS, OLD SORES, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, STIFF JOINTS, NEURALGIA, SCALDS, ETC.,

G. A. Friedel, Dallas, Tex. writes: "I use Ballard's Snow Liniment for my family. It is the best Liniment made. It relieves burns and scalds."

25c, 50c and $1.00

Ballard Snow Liniment Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold and Recommended by W. M. JOHNSON, Gainesville.



## They Stand Alone.

Standing out in bold relief, *all alone*, and as a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, are Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, over-worked, debilitated, nervous, "run-down," pain-racked women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous remedy for weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness, all catarrhal affections whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nasal passages, throat, bronchia, or other mucous passages, also as an effective remedy for all diseases arising from thin, watery or impure blood, as scrofulous and skin affections.

Each bottle of the above medicines bears upon its wrapper a badge of honesty in the full list of ingredients composing it—*printed in plain English.* This frank and open publicity places these medicines *in a class all by themselves*, and is the best guaranty of their merits. They cannot be classed as patent nor secret medicines for they are neither —*but of known composition.*

Dr. Pierce feels that he can afford to take the afflicted into his full confidence and lay all the ingredients of his medicines freely before them because these ingredients are such as are endorsed and most strongly praised by scores of the most eminent medical writers as cures for the diseases for which these medicines are recommended. Therefore, the afflicted do not have to rely alone upon Dr. Pierce's recommendation as to the curative value of his medicines for certain easily recognized diseases.

A glance at the printed formula on each bottle will show that no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines, they being wholly compounded of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American forest plants. These are best and safest for the cure of most lingering, chronic diseases. Dr. R. V. Pierce can be consulted FREE, by addressing him at Buffalo, N. Y., and all communications are regarded as sacredly confidential.

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines sell them.


## MR. ALBRIGHT'S LOSS.

His Home, Pecan Grove, Orange Trees and Velvet Beans Burned.

Information reached this city Tuesday of a serious loss to D A. Albright, who resides on what is known as the Mixson place, near the waterworks pumping station, at a late hour Monday afternoon, which resulted in the loss of Mr. Albright's home, a cottage of five or six rooms virtually new, the burning of five acres of young pecan trees, 200 orange trees, 100 peach trees, and six acres of velvet beans. The aggregate loss is said to be quite large, though it could not be ascertained.

Mr. Albright, who came from West Virginia with the colony about three years ago, has been on the place about two years. His friends deeply sympathize with him in the loss.

This is the second fire occurring in that immediate neighborhood during a week, part of the farm of A. L. Jackson having been burned on Thanksgiving day.


### Catarrh and Catarrhal Headaches

are quickly relieved by NOSENA. It soothes the congested membranes, allays inflammations and thoroughly heals and cleanses. It keeps moist all the passages whose tendency is to thicken and become dry. Cures colds, throat troubles, hoarseness, hay fever, "stopped up" nose, breathing through mouth while sleeping, offensive breath, etc. It is antiseptic and contains no chemicals or drugs having a narcotic effect, or that can cause the "drug habit."

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

J. A. Brogdon, of the National Sign Co., Dayton, Ohio, writes under date of Oct. 12, 1906: "NOSENA is the only preparation I have ever used that relieves my affliction so speedily and pleasantly. I am getting the first real pleasure out of breathing that I have experienced since I contracted catarrh six years ago. Money would not buy my tube of NOSENA if I could not get another."

Buy NOSENA from J. W. McCollum & Co. and W. M. Johnson, Gainesville; get your money back if not satisfied. Sample tube and booklet by mail 10c.

BROWN MANUFACTURING CO., St. Louis, Mo. and Greenville, Tenn.


## NOTICE.

Tax Collector and Assessor's Appointments Annulled.

We have found it impossible to meet the appointments heretofore published. New dates will be made for after January 1st.

Very respectfully,
W. D. DICKINSON,
WILLIS W. COLSON.

Gainesville, Fla., Dec. 1, 1906.

### New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. B. Waterman of Watertown, O., Rural Free Delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleaners and life giving tonic on earth. 25c at all drug stores.

# CONDUCTOR SWAILS STRUCK BY BOTTLE

Assaulted by Two Negroes on Gainesville and Gulf Train.

HEAD WAS BADLY INJURED

Negroes Were Passengers on Train, And When Conductor Attempted to Collect Fare One of Them Struck Him Over Head.

Chas. A. McKinney of Louise, who visited Gainesville Tuesday, brings information of an assault by two colored passengers on the Gainesville and Gulf railroad upon Conductor Swails at Graham the night before. The trouble arose, it seems, over the payment of a fare, when one of the negroes, known as "Slick," suddenly struck the conductor over the head with a bottle which he took from his pocket, inflicting an ugly and painful wound.

Conductor Swails, who was the only white man in the colored compartment of the car at the time, shoved the negroes to the door and kicked them off the platform. One of the negroes escaped, but "Slick," the man who struck Conductor Swails, was arrested and taken to Starke, where a preliminary trial was to have been held Tuesday.

Upon reaching Sampson City, Conductor Swails' wound was temporarily bandaged, and received proper medical treatment upon reaching Gainesville on the return trip. Fortunately the wound, while quite painful, will not prove of a serious nature, but will cause the popular conductor considerable annoyance for a few days.


### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.


### Epworth League Meeting.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church held the monthly business meeting on Monday evening. After the usual reports the following officers were elected for the next year: President, R. E. Huffman; first vice-president, W. M. Pepper; second vice-president, Miss Myrtle Fennell; third vice-president, Miss Mary DaCosta; fourth vice-president, Miss Lilly Mason; secretary, Miss Maude Neville; treasurer, W. R. McKinstry; organist, Miss Lina Tousey; agent Epworth Era, Harry Kinnebrew.


### What's

Worth doing is worth doing well. If you wish to be cured of rheumatism use Ballard's Snow Liniment and you will be "well cured." A positive cure for sprains, neuralgia, bruises, contracted muscles and all the ills that flesh is heir to. A. G. M. Williams, Navasota, Texas, writes: "I have used Snow Liniment for sprained ankle and it gave the best of satisfaction. I always keep it in the house." Sold by W. M. Johnson.


### Revises Customs Tariffs.

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 4.—Alarmed by the rapid decrease in the population of St. Pierre Miquelon, the French government had revised the customs tariff for the island, in order to stimulate business interests. Four schooners entering the port for shelter and supplies, the tax has been steadily decreasing by emigration to the Canadian west and northwest.


### That's It!

Cough yourself into a fit of spasms and then wonder why you don't get well. If you will only try a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup your cough will be a thing of the past. It is a positive cure for coughs, influenza, bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases. One bottle will convince you—at your druggist's, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by W. M. Johnson.


## SPRING PARK CATTLE.

Returned From Tampa Fair Tuesday, After Taking Many Prizes.

After having been awarded many prizes—more than seventy—at the State Fair in Tampa, the Hereford cattle belonging to Spring Park Stock Farm Company, of which N. A. Callison is manager, arrived from the scene of contest Tuesday, looking as spick and span as could be expected, after the long and tedious trip.

Manager Callison is certainly to be congratulated upon his success at the Fair. It was demonstrated, through his exhibit, that Florida is as capable of raising fine cattle as any other section of the country, for no finer can be found in the South, or in the United States, for that matter, than the fine Herefords and Jerseys from the pastures of Spring Park.

Immediately upon their arrival the cattle were unloaded and driven to the farm, nine miles distant to the westward of the city.

Manager Callison was not only busy receiving the congratulations of our people over his success with the cattle, but also upon his success with the Alachua county exhibit, over which he was commissioner, and under the direction of whom the exhibition was made. Through his energetic efforts Alachua county was covered with glory—and Alachua county will not forget him.


## CATARRH SEASON.

Disease Most Prevalent in the Fall Months—Simple Way to Cure.

With the cool nights of fall, catarrhal troubles in Gainesville are becoming more and more prevalent, and J. W. McCollum & Co., as a consequence, find their sales of Hyomei increasing.

At the first warning of catarrh, one should begin using Hyomei. A few days' treatment at this season of the year will often prevent a serious and chronic attack of catarrh.

There is no stomach dosing with Hyomei. The virtues of its healing oils and balsams are breathed through a neat pocket inhaler that comes with every outfit, and in that way the medication penetrates to the most remote cells of the nose, throat and lungs, killing catarrhal germs whenever present, and soothing and healing any irritation there may be in the mucous membrane.

If you have a cold, or there is any offensive discharge from the nose, or tickling or dropping at the back of the throat, if there is offensive breath, raising of mucous, and smarting and irritation in the throat; if there are any of the symptoms that indicate catarrhal troubles, begin the use of Hyomei at once.

You take no risk in paying $1 for a Hyomei outfit, as J. W. McCollum & Co. give their personal guarantee that if the remedy does not afford satisfaction, your money will be refunded at once. Extra bottles of Hyomei, if needed, cost but 50 cents, making this the most economical treatment for catarrh, as well as the most reliable.


### The New Office Building.

The Haymans building, corner of West Main street S. and East Union streets, the second story of which is being fitted up for offices, is destined to become the most popular, as well as one of the most modern of its kind, in this section.

The building will contain a number of offices en suite, which will be tastefully and conveniently arranged. Notwithstanding that the workmen have not yet finished, tenants are beginning to move in. Attorneys Geo. W. Scofield and E. C. F. Sanches, and Dr. Clyde L. Carter have already moved, and Attorneys Christopher Matheson, W. E. Baker and E. G. Baxter expect to occupy suites in a few days.


### A Miraculous Cure.

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed. 50c and $1 at all drug stores.

## J. W. PATTON

...Civil Engineer and Surveyor...

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE

Prompt attention to all business. Office, first door North of Thrasher's office. P. O. Box 180, Gainesville, Fla.

## WHY TAKE CALOMEL?

When Mozley's Lemon Elixir, a purely vegetable compound, with a pleasant taste, will relieve you of Biliousness, and all kindred diseases without griping or nausea, and leave no bad effects.

50c. and $1;00 per bottle at all Drug Stores

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

"ONE DOSE CONVINCES."


### Bullets Drop Seven Negroes.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 4.—Seven negroes shot, three of whom will die, is the result of a general row and shooting affray growing out of an old feud at Marietta, 7 miles frfom this city. Those fatally wounded are Lester Brunson, Alex Prime and James Hadley. They are in the hospital here for treatment, as are the other four wounded men. Seven negroes charged with doing the shooting have been arrested and are in jail here. The climax came through one negro striking another with a fence picket. Friends of each armed themselves and the war began. The jawbone of one of the negroes was shattered and his tnogue shot off.


### Children's

Favorite tonic is White's Cream Vermifuge, the cure for worms and all children's diseases. It not only kills the worms, but removes the mucus and slime in which they build their nests. Its action on the child is mild and leaves him in a healthy condition. Joe Daniel, Surmac, Tenn., says that he gave one of his children White's Cream Vermifuge when the doctor thought it had colic, and from the first dose the child passed 73 worms. For sale by W. M. Johnson.


### Assumes Reins of Government.

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 4.—The report that Mohammed Ali Mirza, the heir apparent and governor of Azerba Ijan, has been summoned from Tabriz to Teheran to assume the reins of the government in the illness of his father, the shah. The establishment of a Persian bank and the issue of an internal loan with the object of emancipating the country from dependence upon foreign financiers, appears to be assured.


### Early to Bed

And early to rise, makes one healthy, happy and wise—especially if you take Herbine before retiring. A positive cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs. S—, Columbia, Tenn., writes: "I always keep a supply of your Herbine on hand. Am so well pleased with the relief it gives in constipation and all liver complaints that words can't express my appreciation." Sold by W. M. Johnson.


### Rawlings to Hang.

Atlanta, Dec. 4.—Governor Terrell Monday morning declined to interfere in the sentence of old man J. G. Rawlings and the negro Alf Moore, and both must go to their doom on Dec. 4. Attorney John R. Cooper had petitioned for a respite in order that the pardon board might pass on their cases, but the refusal of the governor to grant the respite means they must hang.


## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher


### Robbers Assault Princess Avalova.

Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, Dec. 4.—A band of twelve robbers attacked the estate of Princess Avalova, plundered her residence and assaulting the princess. They were captured later and will be tried by drum-head court martial.


### Makes the Liver Lively.

Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup gives permanent relief in cases of habitual constipation as it stimulates the liver and restores the natural action of the bowels without irritating these organs like pills or ordinary cathartics. Does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name Orino and refuse substitutes. J. W. McCollum & Co.

# IMPRESSIVE SERVICE OF THE ELKS' LODGE

## Tabernacle Was Crowded at Memorial Exercises Sunday.

### MANY ELKS WERE THERE

Members of Gainesville Lodge and Visiting Brothers Attended in a Body. Fine Musical and Rituralistic Program Arranged for the Occasion.

By far the most impressive religious service ever held in Gainesville under the auspices of a secret society was the memorial exercises of Gainesville Lodge 990, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which were held in the Tabernacle of the Florida Winter Bible Conference Sunday afternoon.

As is the custom with this order, similar services are held simultaneously in every city in the United States where a lodge of Elks exists, the purpose being in commemoration of the memory of deceased brothers. Fortunately this meeting was the first of its kind necessary with Gainesville lodge, as last year there were no deceased brothers over whom to mourn. During the year about to come to a close, however, two members of Gainesville lodge have passed into the mysterious beyond, and the services Sunday were appropriate and benefiting in eulogizing their lives and characters.

**Meeting Was Public.**

The meeting was a public one. It was announced for 3 o'clock, and by that hour the big building was comfortably filled with many of the best people of the city, desirous of learning how the Elks commemorate the occasion. They were not disappointed in the proceedings, for at the conclusion many were the favorable remarks made in behalf of the Elks, which had apparently been misunderstood before. The principles of the order were explained in a plain and impressive manner, and the beautiful rituralistic work was carried out in a manner which could not help but to have been impressive.

**Lodge Marched in Body.**

Members of the lodge, with a few visiting Elks, assembled at the lodge room a few moments before 3 o'clock, from whence they marched by twos to the Tabernacle. Seats had been reserved for the Elks in the center section; forward to these they marched, dividing on either side of the aisle. There were nearly a hundred in line, including the officers, which made a good showing. The officers of the lodge advanced to the rostrum and were seated in regular order, Exalted Ruler Chubb, the presiding officer, in the center, with Hon. Matthew B. MacFarlane of Tampa, who was to deliver the memorial address, at his right.

**The Exercises.**

The exercises were opened with a few appropriate remarks by the exalted ruler, after which the audience was treated to a selection on the piano and violin by Mrs. Becker and Misses Hampton and Richards. After a short ritualistic lodge service, concluding with the invocation by the lodge chaplain, Rev. S. B. Rogers, Mrs. J. F. McKinstry, Jr., rendered a beautiful and touching solo, "Shall I Be Forgotten?" Mrs. McKinstry is possessed of a sweet, mellow voice, and her vocal work is always appreciated by Gainesville people.

The hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which is one of the odes of the order, was the next on the program. This was rendered by the excellent choir which kindly volunteered its assistance, in which the lodge and audience joined.

Esteemed Leading Knight Robert E. Davis delivered beautiful and most touching eulogies upon the lives of Brothers B. F. Jordan and Walter G. Robinson, members of Gainesville lodge, who had passed into the mysterious realms beyond. His remarks were well couched and appropriate, and were listened to with the deepest interest.

Miss Bessie Brown of Virginia, who possesses a magnificent voice, rendered in a fine manner, "Thy Will Be Done," which was followed by the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

**Hon. M. B. MacFarlane.**

Exalted Ruler Chubb in a few well-chosen and appropriate remarks introduced Hon. Matthew B. MacFarlane of Tampa, past exalted ruler of the order. Col. MacFarlane, who is collector of customs for the port of Tampa, is a pleasing and eloquent speaker, as was demonstrated upon this occasion. He began by telling the members of Gainesville lodge and the audience what an honor he felt to have the privilege of addressing them upon this occasion, and notwithstanding that it was a session of sorrow, he was glad to be here, for the duty devolved upon someone. After paying a few compliments to Gainesville lodge and the city generally he began his memorial address, paying beautiful tributes to the deceased members of the order, especially Brother Walter G. Robinson, by reason of the fact that he had been associated with Mr. Robinson politically, socially and in a business way, and knew and loved him as a brother, hence he could speak of him from a personal knowledge. He touched upon the charitable and generous nature of his friend, and said that many of the charitable deeds he performed would never be known. The speaker added that he had not the honor of a personal acquaintance with Brother Jordan, but from what had been told him by brother Elks, he realized that he was an elegant gentleman of Christian character, and a man who is missed by his lodge and his community.

Mr. Harry Howell treated the audience to a solo, which was followed by piano and violin music by Mrs. Becker and Misses Hampton and Richards.

After the song, "Lead, Kindly Light," there was another brief lodge service, the Doxology and the benediction.

It was regretted that Esteemed Lecturing Knight Rev. Francis H. Craighill, who is quite ill, was unable to be with his brothers at this meeting. During his invocation at the opening of the session, Chaplain Rogers took occasion to refer to his illness, and asked God's blessing upon him, his family and his church.

In all, the memorial service of Gainesville Lodge No. 990, B. P. O. E., was as successful as it was impressive, and the lodge made many new friends.


# It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about this.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.


**A Western Wonder.**

There's a Hill at Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure cough and cold cure. Guaranteed by all druggists. 50c and $1. Trial bottle free.

## BOARD OF CONTROL.

**Regular Monthly Meeting Was Held in This City Monday.**

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Control was held in this city Monday.

A full membership was present, with President N. P. Bryan in the chair.

There was nothing of especial interest transpiring, the proceedings being of a regular routine.

Messrs. Walter and Edwards, the University architects, were present at the meeting.

**Will Interest Many.**

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time. J. W. McCollum & Co.

# ALACHUA EXHIBITORS IN EXCELLENT LUCK

## Individual Awards Aggregating $350 Made at State Fair.

### ALACHUA IN THE LEAD

In Connection With Sharing Sectional and Grand Championship Honors, Her Individual List Was Large, As Will Be Seen by Published List.

In addition to the sweeping victory of Alachua county at the great State Fair, just closed, in which our county will be published to the world as sharing honors with one other of the forty-six as the banner county of Florida, there was awarded to various citizens of the county individual prizes as a reward for their energy in making display aggregating $350, making the aggregate county and individual prizes awarded Alachua more than $1,800. This is a most excellent showing, and the thanks of our people are due to everyone, from Fair Commissioner Callison down, who manifested an interest in the great show which so completely swept the path of victory.

The county premiums have already been published. In addition to these premiums, the Spring Park Stock Farm Company and the Standard Stock Company took numbers of premiums and ribbons for their respective exhibits in cattle and horses.

The following are the individual awards, as announced by the judges:

**Department B.**

Spring Park Stock Farm, Alachua, largest and best exhibit of live stock. Diploma and $100.

**Department D.**

T. K. Godbey, Alachua, best six sheaves of Florida grown oats, $5.

J. R. Williams, Alachua, best bushel of red rustproof oats, $3.

F. M. Ramsey, Alachua, best bushel of Burt oats, $3.

J. R. Williams, Alachua, best bushel of velvet beans, $3.

J. R. Williams, Alachua, largest and best display of cotton. Diploma and $100.

W. C. Mixon, Alachua, best bushel of peanuts, $3.

W. M. Blitch, Alachua, best half-dozen pumpkins, $3.

**Department E.**

L. P. Prescott, Alachua, best two dozen stalks of sorghum cane, $3.

**Department I.**

Smith & Johnson, Alachua, best bale of Sea Island cotton, $25.

J. A. Maulsby, Alachua, best ten stalks Sea Island cotton, $5.

R. W. Small, Alachua, best bale of short staple cotton, $25.

J. G. Dampier, Alachua, best ten stalks of short staple cotton, $5.

**Department L.**

Spring Park Farm, Alachua, best half-dozen Florida-cured hams, $10.

Spring Park Farm, Alachua, best half-dozen strips Florida-cured bacon, $10.

Spring Park Farm, Alachua, best Florida-cured ham, $5.

**Department Z.**

C. C. Pedrick, Alachua, best display of Florida-made buggies and carriages. Diploma and $25.

**Asthma Sufferers Should Know This.**

Foley's Honey and Tar has cured many cases of asthma that were considered hopeless. Mrs. Adolph Boesing, 701 West Third St., Davenport, Iowa, writes: "A severe cold contracted twelve years ago was neglected until it finally grew into asthma. The best medical skill available could not give me more than temporary relief. Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended and one fifty-cent bottle entirely cured me of asthma which had been growing on me for twelve years. If I had taken it at the start I would have been saved years of suffering." J. W. McCollum & Co.

**In the Mayor's Court.**

The following cases were disposed of in the mayor's court Monday morning: Simon Clark, disorderly conduct, $2.50 and costs; Kittie Turner, fighting, $10 and costs; Henry Davis (colored), fighting, $10 and costs.

**Long Tennessee Fight.**

For twenty years W. L. Rawls of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface; this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at all druggists'.


# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

# NOW IS THE TIME

To Get a BARGAIN IN A WATCH

I have 4 Standard Railroad Watches that have been used a short time that I will sell **Cheap for Cash.** Write at once.

## H. C. STEVENS

HIGH SPRINGS, FLA.

# WE ARE READY

TO FILL YOUR

# Mail Orders

FOR

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

# FALL and WINTER Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

WE CARRY EVERYTHING READY-TO-WEAR.

Two or more styles of any garments will be sent on approval for selection. Write for samples and prices.

## B. H. LEVY, BRO. & CO.,

SAVANNAH, GA.

# Advertise in THE SUN

# The Gainesville Sun.

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, DECEMBER 6, 1906

## DENT'S MESSAGE

ued from Page Seven).

hat our present laws should combinations instead of discriminating between those which do good and those which do evil.

or instance, are as often pressure of big shippers (as in the investigation of the Oil company and as has been done by the investigation of and sugar trusts) as to the big railroads. Often railroads like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper obtaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and the general public. Such a combination instead of being forbidden by law should be favored. In other words, should be permitted to railroads to agreements, provided these agreements are sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were subject to With these two conditions complied with, it is impossible to see how such a combination could be injurious to the public at large. It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement, because juries realize that its enforcement would destroy the prosperity of the country, for the result would be that decent railroad men violate the law against their will and give a premium on the behavior of unscrupulous wrongdoers. Such a result necessarily tends to throw the decent man who is a willful wrongdoer into close association and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level, for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in other ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the interstate commerce commission when, commenting upon the fact that the roads joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: "The decision of the United States supreme court in the transmissouri case and the Joint Traffic association case have produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. These associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions and have the same general effect. In justice to all parties we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations."

This means that the law as construed by the supreme court is such that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking it. I recommend that you give careful and early consideration to this subject and, if you find the opinion of the interstate commerce commission justified, that you amend the law so as to obviate the evil disclosed.

## INCOME TAX DISCUSSED.

### Both This and Inheritance Tax Strongly Advocated.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any state than a tax on the franchises conferred by that state upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the state boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the state. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other state. The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these, there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state because he derives special benefits from the way in which the state government treats property and the owners of property. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the state gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system save in a spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we as a people undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present, that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self restraint and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest or devise to any individual or corporation. It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment, the pro rata of the tax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left, because the prime object should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuate.

#### Ethical Propriety Unquestioned.

There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent national inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need not approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be.

This species of tax has again and again been imposed, although only temporarily, by the national government. It was first imposed by the act of July 6, 1797, when the makers of the constitution were alive and at the head of affairs. It was a graduated tax. Though small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, a minimum sum of $1,000 in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The war revenue act of June 13, 1898, provided for an inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of $10,000, the rate of the tax increasing both in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the legatee's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the civil war was not a direct tax, but an impost or excise which was both constitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an exceedingly able and elaborate discussion of the powers of the congress to impose death duties, sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance tax feature of the war revenue act of 1898.

#### Earlier Legislation Reviewed.

In the income tax cases decided in 1895 the court held that the income tax provisions of the act of August 15, 1894, were unconstitutional, because they were in effect a direct tax not apportioned according to the census. The court declared that taxes on the income derived from property were taxes on the property itself, and hence were direct taxes. Afterward, in 1896, in the case of Pollock against the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, the court held that taxes on the income derived from personal property were direct taxes, and hence unconstitutional unless apportioned among the states according to population, but that taxes on the income derived from real estate were not direct taxes, and hence did not need apportionment. Finally, in 1898, in the case of Knowlton against Moore, the court held that taxes on legacies and successions were not direct taxes, and hence did not need apportionment among the states according to population. The result of the decisions is that the present income tax stands on an entirely different footing from an inheritance tax, because it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question, and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was passed by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion when considered together with the previous decisions on the subject may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which will secure such action shall attain the desired end, but if this fails there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

#### Technical and Industrial Training.

It would be impossible to overstate, though it is of course difficult quantitatively to measure, the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what may be called organized patriotism, which necessarily includes the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride, with as a resultant a high ambition for the whole country. No country can develop its full strength so long as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to the whole. This is true of sections, and it is just as true of classes. The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is capable is to be done. It is probable that a thoroughly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of patriotism in bringing about national success of this kind. Our federal form of government, so fruitful of advantage to our people in certain ways, in other ways undoubtedly limits our national effectiveness.

It is not possible, for instance, for the national government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical, industrial, scientific and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several states. Nevertheless the national government has control of the schools of the District of Columbia, and it should see that these schools promote and encourage the fullest development of the scholars in both commercial and industrial training. The commercial training should in one of its branches deal with foreign trade. The industrial training is even more important. It should be one of our prime objects as a nation, so far as feasible, constantly to work toward putting the mechanic, the wageworker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world and the dignity, the remuneration and the power of his position in the social world. Unfortunately, at present the effect of some of the work in the public schools is in the exactly opposite direction. If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and technical training the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it or unfitted to do well if they do go into it. This is a tendency which should be strenuously combated. Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter or blacksmith, to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The demand for thorough training in the profession of mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile or watchmaking or engraving school. All such training must develop not only manual dexterity, but industrial intelligence. In international rivalry this country does not have to fear the competition of pauper labor as much as it has to fear the educated labor of specially trained competitors, and we should have the education of the hand, eye and brain which will fit us to meet such competition.

In every possible way we should help the wageworker who toils with his hands and who must—we hope in a constantly increasing measure—also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner. We can, however, in such a matter as industrial training, in such a matter as child labor and factory laws, set an example to the states by enacting the most advanced legislation that can wisely be enacted for the District of Columbia.

## FARMING A PROFESSION.

### Agriculture Must Have Chance to Develop Property.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of cities, no growth of wealth, no industrial development, can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized with ever increasing clearness. There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely, but of the most severely practical type. The farmer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as other American citizens have. Moreover, it is exactly as true of the farmer as it is of the business man and the wageworker that the ultimate success of the nation of which he forms a part must be founded not alone on material prosperity, but upon high moral, mental and physical development. This education of the farmer—self education by preference, but also education from the outside, as with all other men—is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest states have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management and where there must be a better business organization among the farmers themselves.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims. It is a good thing to produce a certain number of trained scholars and students, but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a hundred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of our country life. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor" and to prepare the pupils so that, in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion and show in many ways social and co-operative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good essary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

#### Agricultural Education.

Moreover, while in the long run voluntary effort will prove more efficacious than government assistance, while the farmers must primarily do most for themselves, yet the government can also do much. The department of agriculture has broken new ground in many directions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness. Its constant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way—that is, through associations of farmers rather than to or through individual farmers. It is also striving to co-ordinate its work with the agricultural departments of the several states and, so far as its own work is educational, to co-ordinate it with the work of other educational authorities. Agricultural education is necessarily based upon general education, but our agricultural educational institutions are wisely specializing themselves, making their courses relate to the actual teaching of the agricultural and kindred sciences to young country people or young city people who wish to live in the country.

Great progress has already been made among farmers by the creation of farmers' institutes, of dairy associations, of breeders' associations, horticultural associations and the like. A striking example of how the government and the farmers can co-operate is shown in connection with the menace offered to the cotton growers of the southern states by the advance of the boll weevil. The department is doing all it can to organize the farmers in the threatened districts, just as it has been doing all it can to organize them in aid of its work to eradicate the cattle fever tick in the south. The department can and will co-operate with all such associations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style.

#### Irrigation and Forest Preservation.

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation. No government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White mountains and southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved, and they cannot be unless the people of the states in which they lie, through their representatives in the congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

#### Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington.

I invite the attention of the congress to the estimate of the secretary of war for an appropriation to enable him to begin the preliminary work for the construction of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington. The Grand Army of the Republic in its national encampment has urged the erection of such an amphitheater as necessary for the proper observance of Memorial day and as a fitting monument to the soldier and sailor dead buried there. In this I heartily concur and commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the congress.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

### This Whole Question Should Be Regulated by Congress.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different states on this subject result in scandals and abuses, and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy, and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with

GAINESVILLE

# The Sun

Entered December 31, 1903, at Gainesville, Fla., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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H. H. McCREARY, Editor and Publ'r.

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OUR CLUBBING LIST.

| | |
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| The Sun and the Thrice-a-Week (N.Y.) World one year..... | $1 65 |
| The Sun and the Atlanta (Ga.) Weekly Constitution one year.. | 1 75 |
| The Sun and the Atlanta (Ga.) Semi-Weekly Journal one year. | 1 50 |
| The Sun and the Semi-Weekly Times-Union one year..... | 1 50 |

☞We will not accept stamps of a larger denomination than 2 cents.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Sun today presents to its readers President Roosevelt's message in its entirety, as read in Congress Tuesday afternoon. It is certainly sufficient in length to cover every question in which the American people are at the present time interested, and this is done in detail.

It will be seen that the President is with the Democrats in advocating control of combinations of capital, an income tax, and free trade with the Philippines.

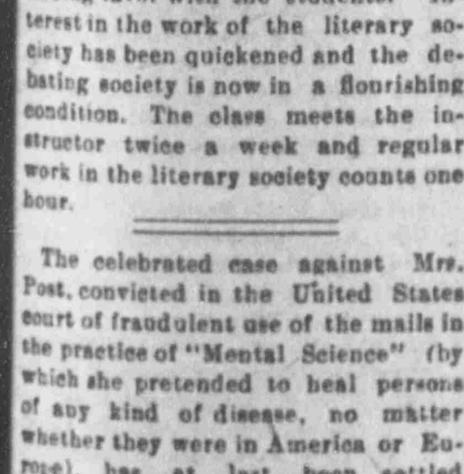
The message is too voluminous to admit of reference in detail at this time. Read it and dissect it for yourself.

Dr. E. H. Sellards, Professor of Geology in the State University of Florida, is preparing a report on the work he did for the United States Geological Survey during his recent summer vacation. His special subject of investigation was "Sewerage Disposal Through Deep Borings." His report will contain some interesting and valuable information.

J. G. Rawlings (better known as Old Man Rawlings) and his negro accomplice, Alf Moore, were hanged at Valdosta, Ga., Tuesday for the brutal murder of the Carter children. The case is too well known to newspaper readers to require review. Suffice to say that long delayed justice has at last been meted out to two most brutal murderers who should have paid the death penalty long ago.

Dr. David Y. Thomas, Professor of History and Political Science in the State University, is giving a course in Argumentation and debate which is finding favor with the students. Interest in the work of the literary society has been quickened and the debating society is now in a flourishing condition. The class meets the instructor twice a week and regular work in the literary society counts one hour.

The celebrated case against Mrs. Post, convicted in the United States court of fraudulent use of the mails in the practice of "Mental Science" (by which she pretended to heal persons of any kind of disease, no matter whether they were in America or Europe), has at last been settled by the payment of the fine of $500 and solemn agreement to never again make use of the mails in conducting such business. Mrs. Post is 75 years of age and badly broken in health, which largely influenced the court in remitting the jail sentence. Though she claimed to be able to heal others thousands of miles away, she is unable to heal herself, and is slowly but surely nearing the end of her earthly career.




## DEATH OF SENATOR CARTER.

A dispatch from Bronson to The Times-Union says:

"After an illess of several months' duration, Hon. N. R. Carter, State Senator from the Twenty-first senatorial district, and one of the most prominent men in the State and county, died at his home in Levyville Saturday morning at 6 o'clock

"The death of Senator Carter was expected, as his condition has been without hope for several weeks. He was surrounded by his family when the end came, all of whom had been devoted in their attentions to him during his illness.

"Senator Carter was 73 years of age and a native of Mississippi. He served with distinction in the Confederate army. He has been a resident of Levy county for thirty-five years, and had always been identified with the best interests and upbuilding of the county. He had served as county commissioner and county treasurer and was elected State Senator in 1904, and served with credit and ability to his county and State at the last session of the Legislature.

"His death has cast a gloom over the entire county, and he will be sorely missed.

"He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and a Mason of high standing.

"The funeral took place Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the interment being in the family burying ground in Levyville.

"Senator Carter is survived by a wife, five sons, Messrs. W. P. and N. R. Carter, Jr., of Gainesville, Judge Lamar G. Carter of Mayo, John L. and Graham Carter of this county; one daughter, Mrs. O. S. Clyatt of Judson, and a brother, Judge Syd L. Carter of Gainesville, who have the sympathy of hundreds of friends in their sad bereavement."

## SAMUEL SPENCER.

Samuel Spencer is dead, and the whole South will feel his loss. The important railway system which he had done so much to build up, reaches into every Southern State east of the Mississippi river, as well as into three great States beyond these limits, and is in each one a strong, if not the strongest, agency for development. Of this immense system Mr. Spencer was the master mind. He was its president, not because of wealth or pull or favoritism, but because the stockholders thought he was the best man they could get for the position, and his management of the vast interests confided to his charge showed that their estimate of him was not too high.

In enumerating the South's great men in the fields of business, the name of Samuel Spencer must be placed first. No other Southern man ever managed such vast interests, or held in the business world as important a position. No other man ever contributed as much to the business life and the development of the South, and when we remember the fact that he climbed to his high place, unassisted by the accidental advantages that help so many, and that he maintained himself so successfully in his position, we must class him among the South's greatest men.

Mr. Spencer was born in Columbus, Georgia, where many of his kindred still reside. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, shouldering a musket when a sixteen-year-old boy, and fighting in the ranks until the close of the war. His career is one of which the South has reason to be proud. His horrible death will cause deep regret throughout the land he had served so faithfully in war and peace.—Times-Union.

## STILL KICKING.

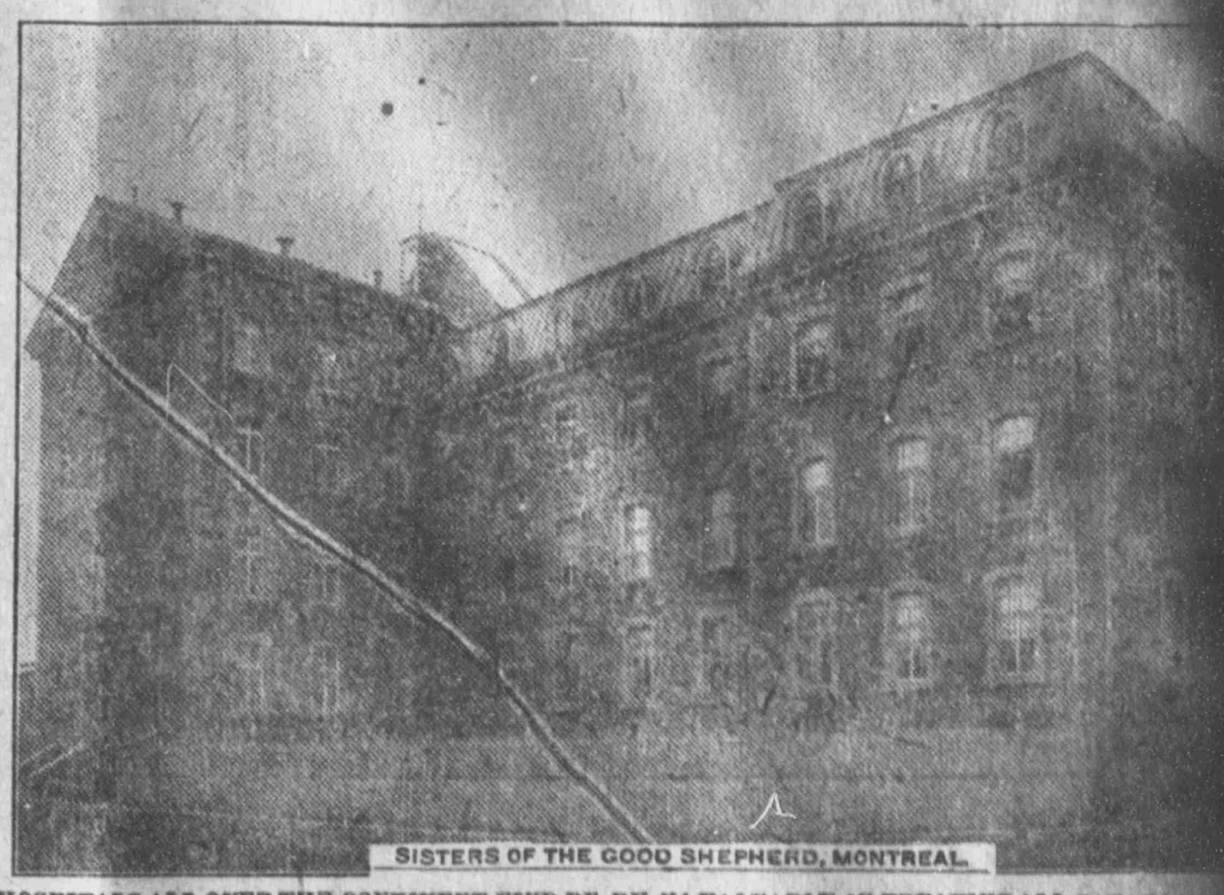
In a recent issue of The Lake City Index, a writer, in discussing the State University and its location in Gainesville, says: "Under the authority of this action of the joint boards, real or supposed, the Board of Control has located the institution in the flat-woods of Alachua county, somewhere near the burg of Gainesville, a name which by way of appropriate alliteration goes well with Greed. Lake City dies hard in this matter but she might as well understand now that it is settled for all time. Abuse of such a thriving, hustling and up-to-date town as Gainesville will not help the cause of Lake City in any way. This is not the first break she has made in this matter and it is about time she let up on this question. Lake City is one of the best inland towns in the State and it will be hard to believe that there are many of her citizens who share the opinion of this writer when he tries to discredit the patriotic citizenship of Gainesville. The University of Florida belongs to the whole State and it is Lake City's duty as well as that of Pensacola and every other town to do all in its power to build up the institution at Gainesville and make it one that all Florida can be proud of.—Pensacola Journal.

Thanks, Bro. Mayes, for your kind words. The article you refer to escaped our attention. The people of Gainesville, however, have long since ceased to notice the "flings" of some residents of Lake City who, it seems, will never realize that the question of the location of the University is settled for all time." The "flat-woods" referred to is just one mile from the center of the corporate limits of Gainesville, at the terminal of the best paved street of any inland town in Florida, and the site was selected by the joint boards after a thorough examination of the premises. True, it is a few rods west of the present city limits, but all the facilities of electric lights, water, telephone connection, etc., enjoyed by the citizens of Gainesville are provided for the University, and no one who has visited the New University, save possibly some resident of Lake City, has questioned the wisdom of locating the institution where it now is, and will hereafter remain.

PROMINENT HOSPITALS SAY

PE-RU-NA DOES WONDE

IN RELIEVING ALL CATARRHAL DISEA



SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL.

HOSPITALS ALL OVER THE CONTINENT FIND PE-RU-NA VALUABLE IN TREATING ALL CATARRH

CATARRH of the respiratory organs is a common ailment in Canada for at least two-thirds of the year.

This condition is no doubt caused by the long, severe winters experienced in this part of the continent.

Therefore, when Peruna was discovered by Canadian people to be a reliable remedy for these catarrhal diseases, it at once became a popular medicine, not only among individuals and in families, but in the great hospitals, where it was used as a preventative and relief in hundreds of cases.

These institutions do not hesitate to give their endorsement of the remedy which has been so helpful in the treatment of their poor and sick.

Among these institutions is that of the Sisters of Good Shepherd, who gave the following endorsement:

*The Peruna Company,*
*Columbus, Ohio.*

*Having used Peruna for the past few months, for our sick and poor, we are happy to say that it has given us great satisfaction.*

*The Sisters of the Good Shepherd,*
*August 20, 1903. Montreal.*

After a continued use of the remedy, this institution has found no reason to change its good opinion of the remedy and expresses its satisfaction in the following terms:

*Montreal, Nov 7, 1903.*

*We found Peruna a relief in several cases.*

*We can say it is a good tonic and we are very thankful*

*Sisters of the Good Shepherd.*

When catarrh once fastens itself upon the system, it becomes an obstinate disease to eradicate.

A systemic remedy—one that reaches every internal organ of the body—is an absolute necessity.

Peruna is just such a remedy. It searches out the cause of the disease, healing and strengthening the mucous membranes, and thus giving Nature an opportunity to perform her part of the restorative process.

One of the many hospitals which have found Peruna of value in treating old and obstinate cases of catarrh is the Hospital St. John, who write, as follows:

"We are happy to tell you that your Peruna has given us satisfaction. Three patients have tried it, one 68 years old, Renoul Dupuis, afflicted with catarrh, is much relieved, more than he has been for a number of years.

*"A young girl, 18 years old, had an obstinate cough, which half a bottle of Peruna caused to disappear.*

"As to myself, two bottles have convinced me that Peruna is magnificent as a tonic.

"Before the treatment I could walk for a quarter of an hour experiencing much fatigue. Now I walk a mile easily.

"Through these three cases I wish to make known to the world the efficiency of your remedy.

Hospital St. John, Province

A later letter received from the institution reads as follows:

*"Three weeks ago I told you how satisfactory Peruna. We recommend it for colds, coughs, catarrh and*

"I have used it myself and obtained the best results, taken as directed, a teaspoonful every half hour.

Peruna not only promptly cures coughs and colds in their worst forms, but is equally prompt and efficient in catarrhal diseases in the chronic form.

Of course, it is only reasonable to suppose that a great deal less time will be necessary to cure a slight case of catarrh than would be required to relieve the ailment after it has been allowed to become chronic.

Directions for taking the remedy will be found on each bottle, also in Hartman's book, called "Health and Life," which can be obtained from your druggist for the asking.

For special instructions write Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

## NOTICE.

Tax Collector and Assessor's Appointments

We will meet the taxpayers at the following places on the dates set opposite for the purpose of collecting the taxes for 1906, and receiving returns of property for 1907:

January 1, 1907, Tuesday—Archer.

January 2 and 3, Wednesday and Thursday—Newberry.

January 4, Friday—Trenton.

January 5, Saturday—Dunnellon.

January 7 and 8, Monday and Tuesday—Bell.

January 9, Wednesday—Williford.

January 10, Thursday—Hines.

January 11 and 12, Friday and Saturday—High Springs.

January 15 and 16, Tuesday and Wednesday—Alachua.

January 17, Thursday—Bland.

January 18 and 19, Friday and Saturday—LaCrosse.

January 21, Monday—Fairbanks.

January 22, Tuesday—Waldo.

January 23, Wednesday—Orange Heights.

January 24, Thursday—Melrose.

January 25, Friday—Campville.

January 26, Saturday,—Hawthorn.

January 29, Tuesday—Rochelle.

January 30, Wednesday—Island Grove.

February 1, Friday—Micanopy.

...REMOVAL SALE...

In order to reduce stock, having been forced to vacate our present location on January 1, we wish to offer our entire stock of IMPORTED CHINA and CUT GLASS at greatly reduced prices.

At the same time we will offer our entire and new stock of FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS at prices that will be to your advantage.

We have the largest and best selected stock in Central Florida of BOOKS, TOYS, STATIONARY, DRESSING AND TOILET SETS, SOUVENIRS, POSTALS AND POST CARD ALBUMS, and other fancy novelties.

We are headquarters for Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

Agents for Waterman's Fountain Pens.

You Will Save Money by Buying Now.

After January 1 we will be fitted up in our new quarters in the store at the corner of East Liberty and East Main streets (VIDAL'S STAND), where we solicit a continuance of your liberal patronage.

Yours respectfully,

A. L. VIDAL & CO.,

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

### The News From Archer.

Archer, Dec. 3.—Quite a number of Archer and vicinity citizens took in the State Fair at Tampa, and report it a grand success.

Dr. Bishop and wife of Holder are at the home of Dr. DePass. Dr. Bishop contracted blood poison while in discharge of duty and lost his thumb. Dr. DePass amputated it on Friday, assisted by Dr. Gunter of Bronson.

Will Taylor has accepted a position as clerk for J. K. Tuten.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood are again pleasantly located in Archer for the winter. The Woods have a home in Boston, where they spend the summer.

The residences of E. B. Hodges and C. W. Brakenknight have been receiving several coats of paint, which adds much to their appearance.

Miss Ida Chamblin was in Micanopy last week visiting friends.

...ed by Mr. Magoon, the ... Panama and governor ... on the isthmus. ... support them and ... the expedition be... most satisfactory ...ney. The insurgent ...ly agreed that their ... down their arms and ... agreement was car... ...visional government ...el of the old gov... ...old laws, so far as ...ged and will thus ad... ...d for a few months ... can be restored, a ...perly held and a new ...augurated. Peace has ...nd, and the harvesting ... crop, the great crop ...about to proceed. ...on has been held and ...ment inaugurated in ...erly fashion the pro... ...ent will come to an ... opportunity of ex... ...lf of the American ...ossible solemnity our ...e that the people of ... the imperative need ...stice and keeping or... The United States ... Cuba except that it ...orally and materially ... of the Cubans save ... able to preserve or... ...elves and therefore to ...ndependence. If the ... farce and if the in... ...becomes confirmed ... absolutely out of the ... island should con... ...st, and the United ...assumed the sponsor... ...civilized world for ... nation, would again ... and to see that the ...managed in such or... ...o secure the safety ...ty. The path to be ... who exercise self ...ways hard, and we ...charity and patience ... as they tread this ...have the utmost sym... ...regard for them, but I ...adjure them solemnly ...responsibilities and to ...their new government is ...shall run smoothly and with ...rom flagrant denial of right ...hand and from insurrection... ...nces on the other.

### ... Rio Conference.

... international conference ... republics, held in Mexico ... 1901-02, provided for the ... third conference within ... committed the fixing of ... place and the arrange... ... conference to the gov... ... of the bureau of Ameri... ..., composed of the repre... ... of all the American nations ...gton. That board discharg... ...uty imposed upon it with ...idelity and painstaking care. ... the courteous invitation of ... States of Brazil the con... ...us held at Rio de Janeiro, ... from the 23d of July to ... of August last. Many sub... ... common interest to all the ...can nations were discussed by ... conference, and the conclusions ...ched, embodied in a series of reso...tions and proposed conventions, will ...be laid before you upon the coming ...n of the final report of the American ...delegates. They contain many matters of importance relating to the extension of trade, the increase of communication, the smoothing away of barriers to free intercourse and the promotion of a better knowledge and good understanding between the different countries represented. The meetings of the conference were harmonious and the conclusions were reached with substantial unanimity. It is interesting to observe that in the successive conferences which have been held the representatives of the different American nations have been learning to work together effectively, for while the first conference in Washington in 1889 and the second conference in Mexico in 1901-02 occupied many months, with much time wasted in an unregulated and fruitless discussion, the third conference at Rio exhibited much of the facility in the practical dispatch of business which characterizes permanent deliberative bodies and completed its labors within the period of six weeks originally allotted for its sessions.

Quite apart from the specific value of the conclusions reached by the conference, the example of the representatives of all the American nations engaging in harmonious and kindly consideration and discussion of subjects of common interest is itself of great and substantial value for the promotion of reasonable and considerate treatment of all international questions. The thanks of this country are due to the government of Brazil and to the people of Rio de Janeiro for the generous hospitality with which our delegates, in common with others, were received, entertained and facilitated in their work.

### Root's Visit South.

Incidentally to the meeting of the conference the secretary of state visited the city of Rio de Janeiro and was ... of which be was made an honorary president. The announcement of his intention to make this visit was followed by most courteous and urgent invitations from nearly all the countries of South America to visit them as the guest of their governments. It was deemed that by the acceptance of these invitations we might appropriately express the real respect and friendship in which we hold our sister republics of the southern continent, and the secretary accordingly visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama and Colombia. He refrained from visiting Paraguay, Bolivia and Ecuador only because the distance of their capitals from the seaboard made it impracticable with the time at his disposal. He carried with him a message of peace and friendship and of strong desire for good understanding and mutual helpfulness, and he was everywhere received in the spirit of his message. The members of the government, the press, the learned professions, the men of business and the great masses of the people united everywhere in emphatic response to his friendly expressions and in doing honor to the country and cause which he represented.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied or carried with it an assumption of superiority and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be further from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded. In an address to the third conference at Rio on the 31st of July—an address of such note that I send it in, together with this message—he said:

"We wish for no victories but those of peace, for no territory except our own, for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to extend our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth that we may all become greater and stronger together.

"Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great world congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all American public opinion whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong and narrow the causes of war and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are raised behind the frontiers of Europe and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the arts and happiness for us all."

### The Monroe Doctrine.

These words appear to have been received with acclaim in every part of South America. They have my hearty approval, as I am sure they will have yours, and I cannot be wrong in the conviction that they correctly represent the sentiments of the whole American people. I cannot better characterize the true attitude of the United States in its assertion of the Monroe doctrine than in the words of the distinguished former minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Dr. Drago, in his speech welcoming Mr. Root at Buenos Ayres. He spoke of—

"The traditional policy of the United States which be understands to be not only not intervention, but that no state may ... superiority or seeking preponderance condemned the oppression of the nations of this part of the world and the control of their destinies by the great powers of Europe."

It is gratifying to know that in the great city of Buenos Ayres upon the arches which spanned the streets intwined with Argentine and American flags for the reception of our representative there were emblazoned not only the names of Washington and Jefferson and Marshall, but also, in appreciative recognition of their services to the cause of South American independence, the names of James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Richard Rush. We take especial pleasure in the graceful courtesy of the government of Brazil, which has given to the beautiful and stately building first used for the meeting of the conference the name of "Palacio Monroe." Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the governments and the people of all the countries visited by the secretary of state for the courtesy, the friendship and the honor shown to our country in their generous hospitality to him.

In my message to you on the 5th of December, 1905, I called your attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to this government by the assertion by foreign nations of the right to collect by force of arms contract debts due by American republics to citizens of the collecting nation and to the danger that the process of compulsory collection might result in the occupation of territory tending to become permanent. I then said:

"Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view."

### South American Debts.

This subject was one of the topics of consideration at the conference at Rio, and a resolution was adopted by that conference recommending to the respective governments represented "to consider the advisability of asking the second peace conference at The Hague to examine the question of the compulsory collection of public debts and in general means tending to diminish among nations conflicts of purely pecuniary origin."

This resolution was supported by the representatives of the United States in accordance with the following instructions:

"It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its armed forces for the collection of ordinary contract debts due to its citizens by other governments. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of nations which is the most important principle of international law and the chief protection of weak nations against the oppression of the strong. It seems to us that the practice is injurious in its general effect upon the relations of nations and upon the welfare of weak and disordered states, whose development ought to be encouraged in the interests of civilization; that it offers frequent temptation to bullying and oppression and to unnecessary and unjustifiable warfare. We regret that other powers, whose opinions and sense of justice we esteem highly, have at times taken a different view and have permitted themselves, though we believe with reluctance, to collect such debts by force. It is doubtless true that the nonpayment of public debts may be accompanied by such circumstances of fraud and wrongdoing or violation of treaties as to justify the use of force. This government would be glad to see an international consideration of the subject which shall discriminate between such cases and the simple nonperformance of a contract with a private person and a resolution in favor of reliance upon peaceful means in cases of the latter class.

"It is not felt, however, that the conference at Rio should undertake to make such a discrimination or to resolve upon such a rule. Most of the American countries are still debtor nations, while the countries of Europe are the creditors. If the Rio conference, therefore, were to take such action it would have the appearance of a meeting of debtors resolving how their creditors should act, and this would not inspire respect. The true course is indicated by the terms of the programme, which proposes to request the second Hague conference, where both creditors and debtors will be assembled, to consider the subject.

### Central America.

Last June trouble which had existed for some time between the republics of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras culminated in war—a war which threatened to be ruinous to the countries involved and very destructive to the commercial interests of Americans, Mexicans and other foreigners who are taking an important part in the development of these countries. The thoroughly good understanding which exists between the United States and Mexico enabled this government and that of Mexico to unite in effective mediation between the warring republics, which continued and patient effort, in bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the hostile powers on board a United States warship as neutral territory, and peace was there concluded—a peace which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives and in the prevention of an incalculable amount of misery and the destruction of property and of the means of livelihood. The Rio conference passed the following resolution in reference to this action:

"That the third international American conference shall address to the presidents of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico a note in which the conference which is being held at Rio expresses its satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the republics of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador."

This affords an excellent example of one way in which the influence of the United States can properly be exercised for the benefit of the peoples of the western hemisphere—that is, by action taken in concert with other American republics and therefore free from those suspicions and prejudices which might attach if the action were taken by one alone. In this way it is possible to exercise a powerful influence toward the substitution of considerate action in the spirit of justice for the insurrectionary or international violence which has hitherto been so great a hindrance to the development of many of our neighbors. Repeated examples of united action by several or many American republics in favor of peace by urging cool and reasonable instead of excited and belligerent treatment of international controversies cannot fail to promote the growth of a general public opinion among the American nations which will elevate the standards of international action, strengthen the sense of international duty among governments and tell in favor of the peace of mankind.

### Panama Trip.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

### The Algeciras Convention.

The Algeciras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, supersedes the previous convention of 1880, which was also signed both by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This treaty confers upon us equal commercial rights with all European countries and does not entail a single obligation of any kind upon us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified. To refuse to ratify it would merely mean that we forfeited our commercial rights in Morocco and would not achieve another object of any kind. In the event of such refusal we would be left for the first time in 120 years without any commercial treaty with Morocco, and this at a time when we are everywhere seeking new markets and outlets for trade.

## PROTECTION OF SEALS.

### History of This Problem and Present Status.

The destruction of the Pribilof island fur seals by pelagic sealing still continues. The herd which, according to the surveys made in 1874 by direction of the congress, numbered 4,700,000 and which, according to the survey of both American and Canadian commissioners in 1891, amounted to 1,000,000 has now been reduced to about 180,000. This result has been brought about by Canadian and some other sealing vessels killing the female seals while in the water during their annual pilgrimage to and from the south or in search of food. As a rule, the female seal when killed is pregnant and also has an unweaned pup on land, so that for each skin taken by pelagic sealing, as a rule, three lives are destroyed—the mother, the unborn offspring and the nursing pup, which is left to starve to death. No damage whatever is done to the herd by the carefully regulated killing on land. The custom of pelagic sealing is solely responsible for all of the present evil and is alike indefensible from the economic standpoint and from the standpoint of humanity.

In 1896 over 16,000 young seals were found dead from starvation on the Pribilof islands. In 1897 it was estimated that since pelagic sealing began upward of 400,000 adult female seals had been killed at sea and over 300,000 young seals had died of starvation as the result. The revolting barbarity of such a practice, as well as the wasteful destruction which it involves, needs no demonstration and is its own condemnation. The Bering sea tribunal, which sat in Paris in 1893 and which decided against the claims of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of Bering sea and to a property right in the fur seals when outside of the three mile limit, determined also upon certain regulations which the tribunal considered sufficient for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to the Bering sea, ... ished a close season, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July, and excluded all killing in the waters within sixty miles around the Pribilof islands. They also provided that the regulations which they had determined upon, with a view to the protection and preservation of the seals, should be submitted every five years to new examination, so as to enable both interested governments to consider whether in the light of past experience there was occasion for any modification thereof.

The regulations have proved plainly inadequate to accomplish the object of protection and preservation of the fur seals, and for a long time this government has been trying in vain to secure from Great Britain such revision and modification of the regulations as were contemplated and provided for by the award of the tribunal of Paris.

The process of destruction has been accelerated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic sealing. As these vessels have not been bound even by the inadequate limitations prescribed by the tribunal of Paris, they have paid no attention either to the close season or to the sixty mile limit imposed upon Canadians and have prosecuted their work up to the very islands themselves. On July 16 and 17 the crews from several Japanese vessels made raids upon the island of St. Paul, and before they were beaten off by the very meager and insufficiently armed guard they succeeded in killing several hundred seals and carrying off the skins of most of them. Nearly all the seals killed were females, and the work was done with frightful barbarity. Many of the seals appear to have been skinned alive, and many were found half skinned and still alive. The raids were repelled only by the use of firearms, and five of the raiders were killed, two were wounded and twelve captured, including the two wounded. Those captured have since been tried and sentenced to imprisonment. An attack of this kind had been wholly unlooked for, but such provision of vessels, arms and ammunition will now be made that its repetition will not be found profitable.

### Promise by Japan.

Suitable representations regarding the incident have been made to the government of Japan, and we are assured that all practicable measures will be taken by that country to prevent any recurrence of the outrage. On our part, the guard on the island will be increased and better equipped and organized, and a better revenue cutter patrol service about the islands will be established. Next season a United States war vessel will also be sent there.

We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Great Britain for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. Only the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now in terms included in the government reservation, and the other islands are also to be included. The landing of aliens as well as citizens upon the islands without a permit from the department of commerce and labor for any purpose except in case of stress of weather or for water should be prohibited under adequate penalties. The approach of vessels for the excepted purposes should be regulated. The authority of the government agents on the islands should be enlarged, and the chief agent should have powers of a committing magistrate. The entrance of a vessel into the territorial waters surrounding the islands with intent to take seals should be made a criminal offense and cause of forfeiture. Authority for seizures in such cases should be given, and the presence on any such vessel of seals or sealskins or the paraphernalia for taking them should be made prima facie evidence of such intent. I recommend what legislation is needed to accomplish these ends, and I commend to your attention the report of Mr. Sims of the department of commerce and labor on this subject.

In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic sealing it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practice and whether it is not better to end the practice by exterminating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

## EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

### Our Duty as a Nation to Further This Cause.

In my last message I advised you that the emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for such a conference has been progress...

al government.
hen home ties are loosened, when
n and women cease to regard a
thy family life, with all its duties
y performed and all its responsi-
ties lived up to as the life best
th living, then evil days for the
monwealth are at hand. There
regions in our land and classes of
population where the birth rate
sunk below the death rate. Sure-
t should need no demonstration to
w that willful sterility is, from the
ndpoint of the nation, from the
ndpoint of the human race, the one
for which the penalty is national
th, race death, a sin for which
re is no atonement, a sin which is
more dreadful exactly in propor-
as the men and women guilty
reof are in other respects, in char-
r and bodily and mental powers,
se whom for the sake of the state
ould be well to see the fathers and
thers of many healthy children,
l brought up in homes made happy
their presence. No man, no wo-
n, can shirk the primary duties of
, whether for love of ease and
sure or for any other cause, and
in his or her self respect.

### American Shipping.

et me once again call the atten-
of the congress to two subjects
cerning which I have frequently
ore communicated with them. One
he question of developing American
pping. I trust that a law embody-
in substance the views or a major
t of the views expressed in the re-
t on this subject laid before the
se at its last session will be passed.
m well aware that in former years
ectionable measures have been pro-
ed in reference to the encourage-
nt of American shipping, but it
ms to me that the proposed meas-
is as nearly unobjectionable as
can be. It will of course benefit
marily our seaboard states—such as
ine, Louisiana and Washington—
what benefits part of our people in
end benefits all, just as govern-
nt aid to irrigation and forestry in
west is really of benefit not only
the Rocky mountain states, but to
our country. If it prove imprac-
ble to enact a law for the encour-
ement of shipping generally, then
least provision should be made for
ter communication with South
erica, notably for fast mail lines
the chief South American ports. It
discreditable to us that our business
ple, for lack of direct communica-
n in the shape of lines of steamers
h South America, should in that
at sister continent be at a disad-
ntage compared to the business peo-
of Europe.

## CURRENCY REFORM.

### ious Defects In Present System Pointed Out.

especially call your attention to the
ond subject—the condition of our
rency laws. The national bank act
ably served a great purpose in
ing the enormous business develop-
nt of the country, and within ten
rs there has been an increase in
culation per capita from $21.41 to
.08. For several years evidence has
n accumulating that additional leg-
ation is needed. The recurrence of
ch crop season emphasizes the de-
cts of the present laws. There must
n be a revision of them, because to
ve them as they are means to incur
bility of business disaster. Since
r body adjourned there has been a
ctuation in the interest on call mon-
from 2 per cent to 30 per cent, and
fluctuation was even greater dur-
the preceding six months. The sec-
ary of the treasury had to step in
d by wise action put a stop to the
st violent period of oscillation.
en worse than such fluctuation is
advance in commercial rates and
uncertainty felt in the sufficiency
credit even at high rates. All com-
cial interests suffer during each
p period. Excessive rates for call
ney in New York attract money
m the interior banks into the specu-
ive field. This depletes the fund
t would otherwise be available for
mmercial uses, and commercial bor-
ers are forced to pay abnormal
es, so that each fall a tax, in the
pe of increased interest charges, is
ed on the whole commerce of the
ntry.

The mere statement of these facts
ows that our present system is seri-
ly defective. There is need of a
nge. Unfortunately, however, many
the proposed changes must be ruled
m consideration because they are
plicated, are not easy of compre-
nsion and tend to disturb existing
hts and interests. We must also
le out any plan which would ma-
ially impair the value of the United
tes 2 per cent bonds now pledged to
ure circulation, the issue of which
s made under conditions peculiarly
ntable to the treasury. I do not
ose any especial plan. Various plans
ve recently been proposed by expert
mmittees of bankers. Among the
ans which are possibly feasible and
ich certainly should receive your
nsideration, is that repeatedly
ught to your attention [illegible]

essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan, national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

### "Spasms of High Money."

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market, for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes, whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers. Especially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west, for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the east and the west is from 6 to 10 per cent, whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker.

The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the secretary of the treasury as he treats funds obtained under the internal revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than three millions a month.

## PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

### Lower Rate of Absolute Free Trade Is Urged.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry, and, while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order to a greater degree than their people have ever before known. We have secured justice. We have provided an efficient police force and have put down ladronism. Only in the islands of Leyte and Samar is the authority of our government resisted, and this by wild mountain tribes under the superstitious inspiration of fakirs and pseudo religious leaders. We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly, and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self government thus granted will be increased or decreased, for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building of railroads. Let us also see to it that they are given a free access to our markets. This nation owes no more imperative duty to itself and mankind than the duty of managing the affairs of all the islands under the American flag—the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii—so as to make it evident that it is in every way to their advantage that the flag should fly over them.

### Porto Rican Affairs.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, whether with [illegible]

our other insular possessions, should be directed under one executive department, by preference the department of state or the department of war.

### Hawaii.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar. Every aid should be given the islands, and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with cooly tilled estates. Situated, as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like degree or manner upon any other American community. This warrants our treating it differently from the way in which we treat territories contiguous to or surrounded by sister territories or other states and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal improvements therein. Hawaii is now making an effort to secure immigration fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship, and whenever the leaders in the various industries of those islands finally adopt our ideals and heartily join our administration in endeavoring to develop a middle class of substantial citizens a way will then be found to deal with the commercial and industrial problems which now appear to them so serious. The best Americanism is that which aims for stability and permanency of prosperous citizenship rather than immediate returns on large masses of capital.

### Alaska.

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific ocean. This exposition in its purposes and scope should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government $11,000,000 of revenue and has produced nearly $300,000,000 in gold, furs and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe. Their annual foreign commerce amounts to over $3,000,000,000, of which the share of the United States is some $700,000,000. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton growing states, would be greatly benefited. Of course in order to get these benefits we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

### International Morality.

It is a mistake, and it betrays a spirit of foolish cynicism, to maintain that all international governmental action is and must ever be based upon mere selfishness and that to advance ethical reasons for such action is always a sign of hypocrisy. This is no more necessarily true of the action of governments than of the action of individuals. It is a sure sign of a base nature always to ascribe base motives for the actions of others. Unquestionably no nation can afford to disregard proper considerations of self interest any more than a private individual can so do. But it is equally true that the average private individual in any really decent community does many actions with reference to other men in which he is guided not by self interest, but by public spirit, by regard for the rights of others, by a disinterested purpose to do good to others and to raise the tone of the community as a whole. Similarly a really great nation must often act, and as a matter of fact often does act, toward other nations in a spirit not in the least of mere self interest, but paying heed chiefly to ethical reasons, and as the centuries go by this disinterestedness in international action, this tendency of the individuals comprising a nation to require that nation to act with justice toward its neighbors, steadily grows and strengthens. It is neither wise nor right for a nation to disregard its own needs, and it is foolish and may be wicked to think that other nations will disregard theirs. But it is wicked for a nation only to regard its own interest and foolish to believe that such is the sole motive that actuates any other nation. It should be our steady aim to raise the ethical standard of national action just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of individual action.

### Justice to Immigrants.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile, whether they come from England or [illegible]

question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry by his expedition to Japan first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind. Japan has a glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe, the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But fifty years ago Japan's development was still that of the middle ages. During that fifty years the progress of the country in every walk in life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of civilized nations, great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace, great in military, in industrial, in artistic development and achievement.

### Praise For Japan.

Japanese soldiers and sailors have shown themselves equal in combat to any of whom history makes note. She has produced great generals and mighty admirals. Her fighting men, afloat and ashore, show all the heroic courage, the unquestioning, unfaltering loyalty, the splendid indifference to hardship and death, which marked the Loyal Ronins, and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patriotism. Japanese artists of every kind see their products eagerly sought for in all lands. The industrial and commercial development of Japan has been phenomenal, greater than that of any other country during the same period. At the same time the advance in science and philosophy is no less marked. The admirable management of the Japanese Red Cross during the late war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, nurses and doctors, won the respectful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Through the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over $100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accepted with gratitude by our people. The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America. They have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves—that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco and in mutterings against them in one or two other places because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity when there are no first class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

Our nation fronts on the Pacific just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our dealings with Asia, and it is out of the [illegible]

ly and gladly extend to other
the same measure of justice
treatment which we expect to
in return. It is only a very
of our citizens that act bad
the federal government has
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thinking fellows—that is, up
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be an international no less
individual attribute. I ask f
ment for the Japanese as I w
fair treatment for Germans or
men, Frenchmen, Russians or
I ask it as due to humanity
lization. I ask it as due to
because we must act upright
all men.

### Naturalize Japanese

I recommend to the cong
act be passed specifically pro
the naturalization of Japa
come here intending to becom
lican citizens. One of the
barrassments attending the
ance of our international obl
the fact that the statutes of
States are entirely inadequa
fail to give to the national g
sufficiently ample power thro
ed States courts and by the
army and navy to protect all
rights secured to them und
treaties which are the law o
I therefore earnestly recom
the criminal and civil statu
United States be so amended
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for the United States go
which is responsible in our in
al relations, to enforce the
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law now is something can
the federal government
end, and in the matter now
affecting the Japanese everyth
it is in my power to do will
and all of the forces, milit
civil, of the United States whi
lawfully employ will be so
There should, however, be no
of doubt as to the power of the
al government completely to per
and enforce its own obligations to
er nations. The mob of a single
may at any time perform acts of
less violence against some class o
eigners which would plunge
war. That city by itself wou
powerless to make defense agai
foreign power thus assaulted,
independent of this governme
would never venture to perfo
permit the performance of th
complained of. The entire powe
the whole duty to protect the offe
city or the offending community
in the hands of the United States g
ernment. It is unthinkable that
should continue a policy under whi
given locality may be allowed to c
mit a crime against a friendly na
and the United States government
ited not to preventing the comple
of the crime, but in the last resor
defending the people who have
mitted it against the consequences
their own wrongdoing.

## CUBAN INTERVENTION.

### We Wish Nothing of the Island Save That It Prosper.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban government to intervene and finally was notified by the president of Cuba that he intended to resign, that his decision was irrevocable, that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the government and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this government to try to restore order the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless, and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of state in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some modus vivendi, some provisional government of their own, failed. Finally the president of the republic resigned. The quorum of congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt. In accordance with the so called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government [illegible]

## ...CHUBB REGISTER ...BEN RECEIVER

...ntments Expected to ... U. S. Land Office.

...VED PROMOTIONS

...as Been Receiver For ...—Will Succeed Walter ... as Register, While ... Will Get a Fat Plum.

...ificance surrounding ... certain prominent ...cans at the Windsor ...sonville on Monday ... great deal, because it ...ing out of some fat po... ...h are now held in the ...d of the great Florida ...nization.

...ing, among others, ... the Republican party ...rs who have guided ...sturdy and safe hand, ...estige of Republican... ...h standard. Among ... Henry S. Chubb of ...er of the United States ...hairman of the State ...can Executive Com... ...hose influence bends ...st of wind would bend ... N. Coombs of Apa... ...er of the National Re... ...ttee, and it is said ...elfarlane of Tampa ...oms for that port, a ...publican who stands ...rty in Florida than his ... candidate for Gov... ...et in the last guber...

...g this up, it is said ... as to the appoint... ...in the United States ...ed by the death of ... G. Robinson a few ...ile nothing authentic ... is assumed on good ... Col Chubb has been so ...fficient in the discharge ...ions to the party, and ...h influence with "the pow...e," that the organization ...wise and just to advance ... or two, and that he will receive the appointment of register, vice W. G. Robinson, deceased.

Those who are in position to know state that Shields Warren of Apalachicola will succeed Col. Chubb as receiver. Mr. Warren is probably the youngest Republican of prominence in Florida, being scarcely thirty years of age. He has been in Apalachicola, connected in a prominent way with the business and commercial interests of that city, for several years, and is regarded as not only one of the most efficient business men, but one of the most affable and smoothest politicians on record for his age. He is recommended by competent and well informed authority as a most efficient man, and is very popular in his home town, being a lieutenant in the Florida State Troops, and an all-round good and useful citizen.

It is said that both gentlemen have the unanimous endorsement of the Republican organization in Florida, and that the appointment is sure to follow in a day or two.

## CRISIS OF GIRLHOOD

### A TIME OF PAIN AND PERIL

**Miss Emma Cole Says that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Saved Her Life and Made Her Well.**

How many lives of beautiful young girls have been sacrificed just as they were ripening into womanhood! How many irregularities or displacements have been developed at this important period, resulting in years of suffering!

Miss Emma Cole

A mother should come to her child's aid at this critical time and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will prepare the system for the coming change and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities.

Miss Emma Cole of Tullahoma, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I want to tell you that I am enjoying better health than I have for years, and I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"When fourteen years of age I suffered almost constant pain, and for two or three years I had soreness and pain in my side, headaches and was dizzy and nervous, and doctors all failed to help me.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking it my health began to improve rapidly, and I think it saved my life. I sincerely hope my experience will be a help to other girls who are passing from girlhood to womanhood, for I know your Compound will do as much for them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice ask her to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will receive free advice which will put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge.

### A Poor Organ.

Dam(s) the bile. That's what your liver does if it's torpid. Then the bile overflows into the blood—poisons your system, causing sick headache, biliousness, sallow skin, coated tongue, sick stomach, dizziness, fainting spells, etc. Ramon's treatment of Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets strengthens the liver and makes it do its own work. Prevents and cures these troubles. It aids—doesn't force. Entire treatment 25c. J. W. McCollum & Co. and W. M. Johnson, Gainesville.

## MR. GLASS RESIGNS.

### District Superintendent Atlantic Coast Line Severs His Connection.

A. L. Glass, who for the past fourteen years has been connected with the Atlantic Coast Line and its leased lines, and who has served as chief dispatcher, trainmaster and superintendent, has resigned his position as district superintendent to accept service with another company.

It is not known at the present time who is to succeed Mr. Glass

### Prevents Headache.

Force them? No—aids them. Ramon's treatment of Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets strenthens the liver and digestive organs so that they do their own work and fortifies your constitution against future trouble. Entire treatment 25c. J. W. McCollum & Co. and W. M. Johnson, Gainesville.


# Sloan's Liniment

For Cough, Cold, Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Rheumatism and Neuralgia

At all Dealers
Price 25c 50c & $1.00

Sent Free
"Sloan's Book on Horses Cattle, Hogs & Poultry

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan
615 Albany St. Boston, Mass.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that J. A. Maultsby, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 487, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1899, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, towit:

W½ of Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 33, Tp. 9, S. R. 19—91 acres.

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of Unknown.

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1906.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 19th day of November, A. D. 1906.

S. H. WIENGES,
pd Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.
By M. S. CHEVES, D. C.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that Seth Cooper, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 216, dated the 8th day of June, A. D. 1887, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, towit:

Sw¼ of Ne¼ Sec. 33, Tp. 7, S. R 20—40 acres.

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of Laney Parrott

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1906.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 27th day of November, A. D. 1906.

S. H. WIENGES,
pd Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.
By M. S. CHEVES, D. C.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that J. R. Smith, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 84, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1899, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, towit:

Nw 1-4 of Ne 1-4 and Ne 1-4 of Ne 1-4 and Ne 1-4 of Nw 1-4, Sec. 10, Tp. 10, S. R 15—13⅓ acres.

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of J. R. Smith.

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1906.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 9th day of November, A. D. 1906.

S. H. WIENGES,
pd Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that R. T. McDavid, purchaser of Tax Certificates No. 552 & 449, dated the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1900, has filed said certificates in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificates embrace the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, towit:

E 1-2 of Se 1-4 less 1 acre, Sec. 25, Tp. 7, S. R. 19—79 acres.

S 1-2 of Lot 7, Sec. 30, Tp. 7, S. R. 20—40 acres

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificates in the names of G. B. Wilson and Unknown.

Unless said certificates shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1906.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 7th day of November, A. D. 1906.

S. H. WIENGES,
pd Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.


# GREAT INCREASE SALE AT NEW YORK RACKET!

IN ORDER TO INCREASE OUR SALES TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND MAKE THIS DECEMBER THE BANNER MONTH IN THE HISTORY OF OUR BUSINESS, WE HAVE DECIDED TO PUT ON A

## TEN-DAY INCREASE SALE BEGINNING SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1906

We have gone through the stock and used the knife freely and prices will be the lowest on record. We were the first to inaugurate Special Sales in Gainesville and we have never disappointed a customer. We always have the goods just as advertised.

## Our Holiday Goods

Will be on display on the Second Floor, and we have the best assortment we have ever had, but in order to get just what you want we advise an early visit to this department.

## Our Furniture Department

On the Second Floor is second to none, and we have some very attractive prices during this Sale. We will not take time to quote prices here, but just get one of our price lists and read the list over and be convinced.

## We Will Have AN AUCTION SALE From Time to Time

During the Sale, when a lot of Merchandise will be knocked down to the highest bidder. The FIRST AUCTION SALE will take place SATURDAY, DEC. 8th, at 2 p. m.

Don't fail to attend this Sale. It is an opportunity that does not come often.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE—DECEMBER 8th, AND LASTS TEN DAYS.

# PHIFER BROS.,
PHIFER'S CORNER. GAINESVILLE, FLA.

has necessarily been slow owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republics have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference.

The close connection between the subjects to be taken up by the Red Cross conference held at Geneva last summer and the subjects which naturally would come before The Hague conference made it apparent that it was desirable to have the work of the Red Cross conference completed and considered by the different powers before the meeting at The Hague. The Red Cross conference ended its labors on the 6th of July, and the revised and amended convention, which was signed by the American delegates, will be promptly laid before the senate.

By the special and highly appreciated courtesy of the governments of Russia and the Netherlands a proposal to call The Hague conference together at a time which would conflict with the conference of the American republics at Rio de Janeiro in August was laid aside. No other date has yet been suggested. A tentative programme for the conference has been proposed by the government of Russia, and the subjects which it enumerates are undergoing careful examination and consideration in preparation for the conference.

### Peace and Righteousness.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable but imperative upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Peace is normally a great good, and normally it coincides with righteousness, but it is righteousness, and not peace, which should bind the conscience of a nation as it should bind the conscience of an individual, and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation which is an entity and which does not die as individuals die refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come no less than for the interest of the generation of today, and no public men have a right, whether from shortsightedness, from selfish indifference or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national interests which are vital in character. A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation not to prepare for war so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have fought at all. As has been well and finely said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation, but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked.

We should as a nation do everything in our power for the cause of honorable peace. It is morally as indefensible for a nation to commit a wrong upon another nation, strong or weak, as for an individual thus to wrong his fellows. We should do all in our power to hasten the day when there shall be peace among the nations—a peace based upon justice and not upon cowardly submission to wrong. We can accomplish a good deal in this direction, but we cannot accomplish everything, and the penalty of attempting to do too much would almost inevitably be to do worse than nothing, for it must be remembered that fantastic extremists are not in reality leaders of the causes which they espouse, but are ordinarily those who do most to hamper the real leaders of the cause and to damage the cause itself. As yet there is no likelihood of establishing any kind of international power, of whatever sort, which can effectively check wrongdoing, and in these circumstances it would be both a foolish and an evil thing for a great and free nation to deprive itself of the power to protect its own rights and even in exceptional cases to stand up for the rights of others. Nothing would more promote iniquity, nothing would further defer the reign upon earth of peace and righteousness, than for the free and enlightened peoples, who, though with much stumbling and many shortcomings, nevertheless strive toward justice, deliberately to render themselves powerless while leaving every despotism and barbarism armed and able to work their wicked will. The chance for the settlement of disputes peacefully by arbitration now depends mainly upon the possession by the nations that mean to do right of sufficient armed strength to make their purpose effective.

## THE NAVY AND ARMY.

### Our Surest Guarantor of Peace a Strong Navy.

The United States navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this matter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures no less than its triumphs, for there is wisdom to be gained from the study of both, of the mistake as well as of the success. For this purpose nothing could be more instructive than a rational study of the war of 1812 as it is told, for instance, by Captain Mahan. There was only one way in which that war could have been avoided. If during the preceding twelve years a navy relatively as strong as that which this country now has had been built up and an army provided relatively as good as that which the country now has, there never would have been the slightest necessity of fighting the war, and if the necessity had arisen the war would under such circumstances have ended with our speedy and overwhelming triumph. But our people during those twelve years refused to make any preparations whatever regarding either the army or the navy. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing and in mere money paid a hundredfold for each million they thus saved during the three years of war which followed—a war which brought untold suffering upon our people, which at one time threatened the gravest national disaster and which, in spite of the necessity of waging it, resulted merely in what was in effect a drawn battle, while the balance of defeat and triumph was almost even.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength, and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop buildings ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward. The old battleship Texas, for instance, would now be of little service in a standup fight with a powerful adversary. The old double turret monitors have outworn their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the modern single turret monitors. All these ships should be replaced by others, and this can be done by a well settled programme of providing for the building each year of at least one first class battleship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building, the armament presumably to consist of as large a number as possible of very heavy guns of one caliber, together with smaller guns to repel torpedo attack, while there should be heavy armor, turbine engines and, in short, every modern device. Of course from time to time cruisers, colliers, torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats will have to be built also. All this, be it remembered, would not increase our navy, but would merely keep it at its present strength. Equally, of course, the ships will be absolutely useless if the men aboard them are not so trained that they can get the best possible service out of the formidable but delicate and complicated mechanisms intrusted to their care. The marksmanship of our men has so improved during the last five years that I deem it within bounds to say that the navy is more than twice as efficient, ship for ship, as half a decade ago. The navy can only attain proper efficiency if enough officers and men are provided and if these officers and men are given the chance (and required to take advantage of it) to stay continually at sea and to exercise the fleets singly and above all in squadron, the exercise to be of every kind and to include unceasing practice at the guns conducted under conditions that will test marksmanship in time of war.

### Maintain High Standard.

In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the army and the navy, including the marine corps. All possible encouragement to the enlisted men should be given in pay and otherwise and everything practicable done to render the service attractive to men of the right type. They should be held to the strictest discharge of their duty, and in them a spirit should be encouraged which demands not the mere performance of duty, but the performance of far more than duty if it conduces to the honor and the interest of the American nation, and in return the amplest consideration should be theirs.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary, we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be above everything else a fighting man. In the army in particular it is not necessary that either the cavalry or infantry officer should have special mathematical ability. Probably in both schools the best part of the education is the high standard of character and of professional morals which it confers.

But in both services there is urgent need for the establishment of a principle of selection which will eliminate men after a certain age if they cannot be promoted from the subordinate ranks and which will bring into the higher ranks fewer men and those at an earlier age. This principle of selection will be objected to by good men of mediocre capacity who are fitted to do well while young in the lower positions, but who are not fitted to do well when at an advanced age they come into positions of command and of great responsibility. But the desire of these men to be promoted to positions which they are not competent to fill should not weigh against the interests of the navy and the country. At present our men, especially in the navy, are kept far too long in the junior grades and then, at much too advanced an age, are put quickly through the senior grades, often not attaining those senior grades until they are too old to be of real use to them and, if they are of real use, being put through them so quickly that little benefit to the navy comes from their having been in them at all.

The navy has one great advantage over the army in the fact that the officers of high rank are actually trained in the continual performance of their duties—that is, in the management of the battleships and armored cruisers gathered into fleets. This is not true of the army officers, who rarely have corresponding chances to exercise command over troops under service conditions. The conduct of the Spanish war showed the lamentable loss of life, the useless extravagance and the inefficiency certain to result if during peace the high officials of the war and navy departments are praised and rewarded only if they save money, at no matter what cost to the efficiency of the service, and if the higher officers are given no chance whatever to exercise and practice command. For years prior to the Spanish war the secretaries of war were praised chiefly if they practiced economy, which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself. And parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy in the first place were foremost to denounce the mismanagement, loss and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved.

### Coast Defense Needs.

There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses. These men should be of the right type and properly trained, and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery. Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in maneuvers, particularly in marching. Such exercise during the summer just past has been of incalculable benefit to the army and should under no circumstances be discontinued. If on these practice marches and in these maneuvers elderly officers prove unable to bear the strain they should be retired at once, for the fact is conclusive as to their unfitness for war—that is, for the only purpose because of which they should be allowed to stay in the service. It is a real misfortune to have scores of small company or regimental posts scattered throughout the country. The army should be gathered in a few brigade or division posts, and the generals should be practiced in handling the men in masses. Neglect to provide for all of this means to incur the risk of future disaster and disgrace.

The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrate afresh their value to the nation. This readiness and efficiency would have been very much less had it not been for the existence of the general staff in the army and the general board in the navy. Both are essential to the proper development and use of our military forces afloat and ashore. The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly. It was the swiftest mobilization and dispatch of troops over sea ever accomplished by our government. The expedition landed completely equipped and ready for immediate service, several of its organizations hardly remaining in Havana over night before splitting up into detachments and going to their several posts. It was a fine demonstration of the value and efficiency of the general staff. Similarly it was owing in large part to the general board that the navy was able at the outset to meet the Cuban crisis with such instant efficiency, ship after ship appearing on the shortest notice at any threatened point, while the marine corps in particular performed indispensable service. The army and navy war colleges are of incalculable value to the two services, and they co-operate with constantly increasing efficiency and importance.

### Shooting Galleries Needed.

The congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our regular army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to volunteers, and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot, for if a soldier has the fighting edge and ability to take care of himself in battle, his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs throughout all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 3, 1906.

## APPENDIX.

### Address by the Secretary of State of the United States of America as Honorary President of the Third Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro, July 31, 1906.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Third Conference of American Republics—I beg you to believe that I highly appreciate and thank you for the honor you do me.

I bring from my country a special greeting to her elder sisters in the civilization of America.

Unlike as we are in many respects, we are alike in this—that we are all engaged under new conditions and free from the traditional forms and limitations of the old world in working out the same problem of popular self government.

It is a difficult and laborious task for each of us. Not in one generation or in one century can the effective control of a superior sovereign, so long deemed necessary to government, be rejected and effective self control by the governed be perfected in its place. The first fruits of democracy are, many of them, crude and unlovely. Its mistakes are many, its partial failures many, its sins not few. Capacity for self government does not come to man by nature. It is an art to be learned, and it is also an expression of character to be developed among all the thousands of men who exercise popular sovereignty.

To reach the goal toward which we are pressing forward the governing multitude must first acquire knowledge that comes from universal education, wisdom that follows practical experience, personal independence and self respect befitting men who acknowledge no superior, self control to replace that external control which a democracy rejects, respect for law, obedience to the lawful expressions of the public will, consideration for the opinions and interests of others equally entitled to a voice in the state, loyalty to that abstract conception—one's country—as inspiring as that loyalty to personal sovereigns which has so illumined the pages of history, subordination of personal interests to the public good, love of justice and mercy, of liberty and order. All these we must seek by slow and patient effort, and of how many shortcomings in his own land and among his own people each one of us is conscious.

Yet no student of our times can fail to see that not America alone, but the whole civilized world, is swinging away from its old governmental moorings and intrusting the fate of its civilization to the capacity of the popular mass to govern. By this pathway mankind is to travel whithersoever it leads. Upon the success of this our great undertaking the hope of humanity depends.

Nor can we fail to see that the world makes substantial progress toward more perfect popular self government.

I believe it to be true that, viewed against the background of conditions a century, a generation, a decade ago government in my own country has advanced in the intelligent participation of the great mass of the people, in the fidelity and honesty with which they are represented, in respect for law, in obedience to the dictates of a sound morality and in effectiveness and purity of administration.

Nowhere in the world has this progress been more marked than in Latin America. Out of the wrack of Indian fighting and race conflicts and civil wars strong and stable governments have arisen. Peaceful succession in accord with the people's will has replaced the forcible seizure of power permitted by the people's indifference. Loyalty to country, its peace, its dignity, its honor, has risen above partisanship for individual leaders. The rule of law supersedes the rule of man. Property is protected, and the fruits of enterprise are secure. Individual liberty is respected. Continuous public policies are followed. National faith is held sacred. Progress has not been equal everywhere, but there has been progress everywhere. The movement in the right direction is general. The right tendency is not exceptional; it is continental. The present affords just cause for satisfaction; the future is bright with hope.

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good understanding.
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except the sovereignty over
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rights of the smallest and weakest
ber of the family of nations entitled
as much respect as those of the great
empire, and we deem the observance
that respect the chief guaranty of the
weak against the oppression of the
strong. We neither claim nor desire any
rights or privileges or powers that we
do not freely concede to every American
republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in
wealth, in wisdom and in spirit, but our
conception of the true way to accomplish
this is not to pull down others and profit
by their ruin, but to help all friends to
a common prosperity and a common
growth that we may all become greater
and stronger together.

Within a few months, for the first time, the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great world congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the strongest and most fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all American public opinion whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong and narrow the causes of war and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the arts and happiness for us all.

Not in a single conference or by a single effort can very much be done. You labor more for the future than for the present, but if the right impulse be given, if the right tendency be established, the work you do here will go on among all the millions of people in the American continents long after your final adjournment, long after your lives, with inestimable benefit to all and beyond question with none to others' loss, for prosperity and righteousness are contagious.

## ...'S MESSAGE

...from Page Six.)

...ality of this type ...suppressed.

## ...AND LABOR.

...Done by "Preachers of ...Discontent."

...both labor and cap... ...ions affecting both ...rades unions, there ...ore important to re... ...ght else, and that is ...done by preachers of ... These are the men ...xcite a violent class ...men of wealth. They ...se and proper move... ...tter control of cor... ...doing away with the ...with wealth into a ...erical excitement and ...the aim is to in... ...the brutal passions ...sinister demagogues ...aries who are always ...ke such a campaign ...sometimes seek to as... ...es with those working ...form in governmental ...eds and sometimes ...such reformers. In ...the worst enemies of ...profess to advocate, ...eyors of sensational ...per or magazine are ...of all men who are ...nest effort to better ...ur social and govern...

...ed of the rich man as ...a campaign of slan... ...against him, to seek ...infame to madness ...lives are hard and ...kind of mental train... ...sult them to appre... ...in the doctrines ...is to commit a crime ...politic and to be false ...principle and tradi... ...national life. More... ...preaching and such ...give a livelihood and a ...to some of those who ...and may result in the ...olitical success of others, ...run every such movement ...fail or else will provoke a ...ction, which will itself re... ...in undoing the mis... ...ht by the demagogue and ... but also in undoing the ...he honest reformer, the ...r of popular rights, has ...laboriously achieved. ...never so rife as in com... ...ere the demagogue and ...bear full sway, because in ...ities all moral bands be... ...od, and hysteria and sen... ...replace the spirit of sound ...and fair dealing as between ...an. In sheer revolt against ...anarchy thus produced ...re in the end to turn toward ...who can restore order, and ...relief at being free from ...ble burdens of class hatred, ...and demagogy is such that ...for some time be aroused ...nation against misdeeds by ...wealth, so that they permit a ...growth of the very abuses which ...re in part responsible for the orig... ...outbreak. The one hope for suc... ...for our people lies in a resolute ...and fearless but sane and cool headed ...advance along the path marked out ...last year by this very congress. There ...must be a stern refusal to be misled ...into following either that base creature ...who appeals and panders to the low... ...instincts and passions in order to ...arouse one set of Americans against ...their fellows or that other creature, ...equally base, but no baser, who in a ...spirit of greed or to accumulate or ...add to an already huge fortune seeks ...to exploit his fellow Americans with ...callous disregard to their welfare of ...soul and body. The man who de... ...bauches others in order to obtain a ...high office stands on an evil equality ...of corruption with the man who de... ...bauches others for financial profit, and ...when hatred is sown the crop which ...springs up can only be evil.

### Demagogue and Corruptionist.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors—owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an issue is raised in this country nothing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such case democracy is itself on trial, popular self government under republican forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other. In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagogue, promising much and performing nothing or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist who for his own ends would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagogue and the corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator. Fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others, and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all.

### Railroad Employees' Hours and Eight Hour Law.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one, and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced, just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight hour day would be absurd, just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wageworkers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight hour day. Until recently the eight hour law on our federal statute books has been very scantily observed. Now, however, largely through the instrumentality of the bureau of labor, it is being rigidly enforced, and I shall speedily be able to say whether or not there is need of further legislation in reference thereto, for our purpose is to see it obeyed in spirit no less than in letter. Half holidays during summer should be established for government employees. It is as desirable for wageworkers who toil with their hands as for salaried officials whose labor is mental that there should be a reasonable amount of holiday.

### Labor of Women and Children.

The congress at its last session wisely provided for a truant court for the District of Columbia, a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others, and these two questions most emphatically come in the category of those which affect in the most far reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way, but a thorough official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and securing unity of state action in the matter. There is, however, one law on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference thereto, and the failure to enact it is discreditable to the national government. A drastic and thoroughgoing child labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

### Employers' Liability.

Among the excellent laws which the congress passed at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books, but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers, there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. This inevitable sacrifice of life may be reduced to a minimum, but it cannot be completely eliminated. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or, rather, the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of the trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law nor, as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law should of course include employees in navy yards, arsenals and the like.

## AS TO LABOR DISPUTES.

### Federal Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration Needed.

The commission appointed by the president Oct. 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings and award expressed the belief "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

Records show that during the twenty years from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,500 establishments and 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 establishments, throwing over a million people out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employees of $307,000,000 and to employers of $143,000,000, a total of $450,000,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably as great additional loss. But the money loss, great as it was, did not measure the anguish and suffering endured by the wives and children of employees whose pay stopped when their work stopped, or the disastrous effect of the strike or lockout upon the business of employers, or the increase in the cost of products and the inconvenience and loss to the public.

Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties, and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts and in other cases would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

In this age of great corporate and labor combinations neither employers nor employees should be left completely at the mercy of the stronger party to a dispute regardless of the righteousness of their respective claims. The proposed measure would be in the line of securing recognition of the fact that in many strikes the public has itself an interest which cannot wisely be disregarded—an interest not merely of general convenience, for the question of a just and proper public policy must also be considered. In all legislation of this kind it is well to advance cautiously, testing each step by the actual results. The step proposed can surely be safely taken, for the decisions of the commission would not bind the parties in legal fashion and yet would give a chance for public opinion to crystallize and thus to exert its full force for the right.

### Withdrawal of Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing or in all probability containing coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which, in my judgment, should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would of course be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it, and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous to that which has been followed in withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public, and its disposal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

## CORPORATION CONTROL.

### Far More Complete Supervision at Early Date Required.

The present congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business, and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef packing industry mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line, and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet, in my judgment, it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers. All these laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance, has rather amusingly falsified the predictions both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends, while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On Aug. 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over 5,000 separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

### Legislation the Proper Antidote.

It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will, among other things, prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people. The reactionary or ultra conservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact, it is these reactionaries and ultra conservatives who are themselves most potent in increasing socialistic feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation which is 80 per cent wrong is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of railways is to secure by the government, on behalf of the people as a whole, such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system, or, rather, no system, of failure to exercise any adequate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fail to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity and effort, upon the energy, character and foresight which it is so important to encourage in the individual. But, as a matter of fact, the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and especially of its extreme form, communism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectually checks all competition and reduces former competitors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this congress already has to its credit we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that, if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like, the reactionaries because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure for all decent, hardworking men equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

### Necessity of Combinations.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury, for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is un-

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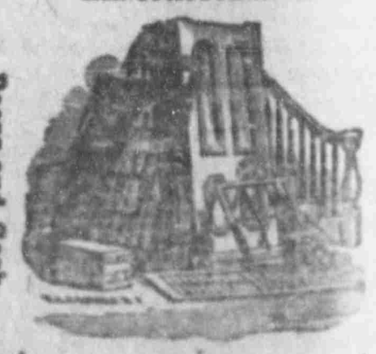
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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

ent, and, although the congress has repeatedly passed legislation endeavoring to put a stop to this evil, the difficulty of obtaining proof upon which to bring prosecution in these cases is so great that this is the first case that has ever been brought in this court, and, as I am informed, this case and one recently brought in Philadelphia are the only cases that have ever been brought in the eastern part of this country. In fact, but few cases of this kind have ever been brought in this country, east or west. Now, under these circumstances I am forced to the conclusion in a case in which the proof is so clear and the facts are so flagrant it is the duty of the court to fix a penalty which shall in some degree be commensurate with the gravity of the offense. As between the two defendants, in my opinion, the principal penalty should be imposed on the corporation. The traffic manager in this case presumably acted without any advantage to himself and without any interest in the transaction either by the direct authority or in accordance with what he understood to be the policy or the wishes of his employer.

"The sentence of this court in this case is that the defendant Pomeroy for each of the six offenses upon which he has been convicted be fined the sum of $1,000, making six fines, amounting in all to the sum of $6,000, and the defendant, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, for each of the six crimes of which it has been convicted be fined the sum of $18,000, making six fines, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $108,000, and judgment to that effect will be entered in this case."

### Setting Aside of Judgments and Granting of New Trials.

In connection with this matter I would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect that—

No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any cause, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, in the opinion of the court to which the application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

# WISDOM IN INJUNCTIONS.

### Proper Use of This Power Rather Than its Abolition Demanded.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts, in which case, of course, the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law, and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunction there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. Of course a judge strong enough to be fit for his office will enjoin any resort to violence or intimidation, especially by conspiracy, no matter what his opinion may be of the rights of the original quarrel. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways, nor must the injunction be used merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a preliminary injunction in a labor case, if granted without adequate proof, even when authority can be found to support the conclusions of law on which it is founded, may often settle the dispute between the parties, and therefore if improperly granted may do irreparable wrong. Yet there are many judges who assume a matter of course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases, and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, although I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their unwise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction, and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well nigh impossible to prevent its abolition.

### As to Public Opinion.

It may be the highest duty of a judge at any given moment to disregard not merely the wishes of individuals of great political or financial power, but the overwhelming tide of public sentiment, and the judge who does thus disregard public sentiment when it is wrong, who brushes aside the plea of any special interest when the pleading is not founded on righteousness, performs the highest service to the country. Such a judge is deserving of all honor, and all honor cannot be paid to this wise and fearless judge if we permit the growth of an absurd convention which would forbid any criticism of the judge of another type, who shows himself timid in the presence of arrogant disorder, or who on insufficient grounds grants an injunction that does grave injustice, or who in his capacity as a constituter, and therefore in part a maker, of the law, in flagrant fashion thwarts the cause of decent government. The judge has a power over which no review can be exercised. He himself sits in review upon the acts of both the executive and legislative branches of the government. Save in the most extraordinary cases, he is amenable only at the bar of public opinion, and it is unwise to maintain that public opinion in reference to a man with such power shall neither be expressed nor led.

The best judges have ever been foremost to disclaim any immunity from criticism. This has been true since the days of the great English Lord Chancellor Parker, who said, "Let all people be at liberty to know what I found my judgment upon, that so when I have given it in any cause others may be at liberty to judge of me." The proprieties of the case were set forth with singular clearness and good temper by Judge W. H. Taft when a United States circuit judge, eleven years ago, in 1895:

"The opportunity freely and publicly to criticise judicial action is of vastly more importance to the body politic than the immunity of courts and judges from unjust aspersions and attack. Nothing tends more to render judges careful in their decisions and anxiously solicitous to do exact justice than the consciousness that every act of theirs is to be subjected to the intelligent scrutiny and candid criticism of their fellow men. Such criticism is beneficial in proportion as it is fair, dispassionate, discriminating and based on a knowledge of sound legal principles. The comments made by learned text writers and by the acute editors of the various law reviews upon judicial decisions are therefore highly useful. Such critics constitute more or less impartial tribunals of professional opinion before which each judgment is made to stand or fall on its merits and thus exert a strong influence to secure uniformity of decision. But nonprofessional criticism also is by no means without its uses even if accompanied, as it often is, by a direct attack upon the judicial fairness and motives of the occupants of the bench, for if the law is but the essence of common sense the protest of many average men may evidence a defect in a judicial decision, though based on the nicest legal reasoning and profoundest learning. The two important elements of moral character in a judge are an earnest desire to reach a just conclusion and courage to enforce it. In so far as fear of public comment does not affect the courage of a judge, but only spurs him on to search his conscience and to reach the result which approves itself to his inmost heart, such comment serves a useful purpose. There are few men, whether they are judges for life or for a shorter term, who do not prefer to earn and hold the respect of all and who cannot be reached and made to pause and deliberate by hostile public criticism. In the case of judges having a life tenure, indeed, their very independence makes the right freely to comment on their decisions of greater importance, because it is the only practical and available instrument in the hands of a free people to keep such judges alive to the reasonable demands of those they serve.

"On the other hand, the danger of destroying the proper influence of judicial decisions by creating unfounded prejudices against the courts justifies and requires that unjust attacks shall be met and answered. Courts must ultimately rest their defense upon the inherent strength of the opinions they deliver as the ground for their conclusions and must trust to the calm and deliberate judgment of all the people as their best vindication."

### Criticism of Judges.

There is one consideration which should be taken into account by the good people who carry a sound proposition to an excess in objecting to any criticism of a judge's decision. The instinct of the American people as a whole is sound in this matter. They will not subscribe to the doctrine that any public servant is to be above all criticism. If the best citizens, those most competent to express their judgment in such matters, and, above all, those belonging to the great and honorable profession of the bar, so profoundly influential in American life, take the position that there shall be no criticism of a judge under any circumstances, their view will not be accepted by the American people as a whole. In such event the people will turn to and tend to accept as justifiable the intemperate and improper criticism uttered by unworthy agitators. Surely it is a misfortune to leave to such critics a function, right in itself, which they are certain to abuse. Just and temperate criticism, when necessary, is a safeguard against the acceptance by the people as a whole of that intemperate antagonism toward the judiciary which must be combated by every right thinking man and which, if it became widespread among the people at large, would constitute a dire menace to the republic.

# EPIDEMIC OF LYNCHING.

### Rule of Mob Represents Loosening of Bands of Civilization.

In connection with the delays of the law I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and, above all, to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults. No section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section. It should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape, the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it, thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon, and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all, while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime. Governor Candler of Georgia stated on one occasion some years ago, "I can say of a verity that I have within the last month saved the lives of half a dozen innocent negroes who were pursued by the mob and brought them to trial in a court of a law in which they were acquitted." As Bishop Galloway of Mississippi has finely said: "When the rule of a mob obtains, that which distinguishes a high civilization is surrendered. The mob which lynches a negro charged with rape will in a little while lynch a white man suspected of crime. Every Christian patriot in America needs to lift up his voice in loud and eternal protest against the mob spirit that is threatening the integrity of this republic." Governor Jelks of Alabama has recently spoken as follows: "The lynching of any person for whatever crime is inexcusable anywhere. It is a defiance of orderly government. But the killing of innocent people under any provocation is infinitely more horrible, and yet innocent people are likely to die when a mob's terrible lust is once aroused. The lesson is this: No good citizen can afford to countenance a defiance of the statutes, no matter what the provocation. The innocent frequently suffer and, it is my observation, more usually suffer than the guilty. The white people of the south indict the whole colored race on the ground that even the better elements lend no assistance whatever in ferreting out criminals of their own color. The respectable colored people must learn not to harbor their criminals, but to assist the officers in bringing them to justice. This is the larger crime, and it provokes such atrocious offenses as the one at Atlanta. The two races can never get on until there is an understanding on the part of both to make common cause with the law abiding against criminals of any color."

### Treat Each Man Justly.

Moreover, where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems as if not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked the result is to exasperate to the highest degree race feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men—that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed or his social position, with even handed justice on his real worth as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment, for it is surely the highest wisdom to encourage in the colored race all those individuals who are honest, industrious, law abiding, and who therefore make good and safe neighbors and citizens. Reward or punish the individual on his merits as an individual. Evil will surely come in the end to both races if we substitute for this just rule the habit of treating all the members of the race, good and bad, alike. There is no question of "social equality" or "negro domination" involved, only the question of relentlessly punishing bad men and of securing to the good man the right to his life, his liberty and the pursuit of his happiness as his own qualities of heart, head and hand enable him to achieve it.

Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and, above all, the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape, and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country and against the colored race in particular for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder. Assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court, and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense, while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

The members of the white race, on the other hand, should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civilization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human being without having his own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next generation of Americans.

Let justice be both sure and swift, but let it be justice under the law and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

### Negro Should Be Educated.

There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number. Even those who, themselves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than in the fancied interest of one class to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good ele-

*Scott's Emulsion* strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

All co... wome...

HERB...

Woman who suf... vere headaches, an... es due to a torpid l... not fill their ston... omel and other d...

HERBINE QUIC...

Biliousness, Cons... and Fever, Dysp... and all Liver Co...

Mrs. C. D. Ph... Falls, Tex. writes: ...bine the best liver ... ever tried. It has ... mily and myself ... good. I recomm... friends."

PRICE ...

Ballard Snow L...

ST. LOUIS,

Sold and Recom...

W. M. JOHNSON.

mentary education, li... tion of our whole p... In every community ... zens, those who need ... would be deprived of ... received school fa... ed to the taxes they ... true of one portion ... of another. It is as t... as for the white man. ... if he is wise, will decli... negroes in a mass to gr... and womanhood with... Unquestionably educati... obtained in our public sc... do everything toward mak... good citizen, but it does ... lowest and most brutal ... those, for instance, who ... crime of rape—are in the ... ity men who have had el... cation or very little, just ... almost invariably men ... property, for the man wh... by out of his earnings, ... who acquires education, ... ed above mere brutal ... course the best type of ... the colored man, taken as ... such education as is ... schools like Hampton and ... where the boys and girls, ... men and young women, are ... dustrially as well as in th... public school branches. Th... of these schools turn out ... great majority of cases, ... any of them become crim... what little criminality there ... takes the form of that brut... which invites lynch law. Ev... nate of these schools—and, for ... matter of that, every other col... man or woman—who leads a life ... useful and honorable as to win ... good will and respect of those wh... whose neighbor he or she is, there... helps the whole colored race as it ... be helped in no other way, for next to ... the negro himself the man who can do ... most to help the negro is his white ... neighbor who lives near him, and our ... steady effort should be to better the ... relations between the two. Great ... though the benefit of these schools has ... been to their colored pupils and to the ... colored people, it may well be ques... tioned whether the benefit has not ... been at least as great to the white ... people among whom these colored pu... pils live after they graduate.

Be it remembered, furthermore, that the individuals who, whether from folly, from evil temper, from greed for office or in a spirit of mere base demagogy, indulge in the inflammatory and incendiary speeches and writings which tend to arouse mobs and to bring about lynching not only thus excite the mob, but also tend by what criminologists call "suggestion" greatly to increase the likelihood of a repetition of the very crime against which they are inveighing. When the mob is composed of the people of one race and the man lynched is of another race, the men who in their speeches and writings either excite or justify the action tend, of course, to excite a bitter race feeling and to cause the people of the opposite race to lose sight of the abominable act of the criminal himself, and, in addition, by the prominence they give to the hideous deed they undoubtedly tend to excite in other brutal and depraved natures thoughts of committing it. Swift, relentless and orderly punishment under the law is the only

(Continued on Page Seven.)

# Royal
## Baking Powder
## Absolutely Pure

**DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER**

Royal does not contain an atom of phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.


# NEWS OF CITY AND COUNTY CONDENSED

Matters of General Interest Gathered by Our Reporters.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS

What Has Happened and What is Going to Happen Told in Short Paragraphs So That "He Who Runs May Read" in The Sun.

*From Tuesday's Daily Sun:*

Rural free delivery boxes at Vidal's cheap.

Waterman Johnson of Micanopy was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. B. W. Waits of Hawthorn spent yesterday with friends in this city.

M. J. Ward of Micanopy was transacting business in this city yesterday.

Dr. E. F. Vidal, a leading druggist of Newberry, spent Sunday with relatives in this city.

Frank Peacock of Grove Park and George Peacock of Hawthorn were trading in the city Monday.

W. C. Summers of High Springs, senior member of the Summers Furniture Co., was in town yesterday.

C. Victor McKinstry has gone to Alachua, where he has accepted a position with the Alachua ice factory.

W. A. Snowden of Micanopy, one of the best posted horsemen in the county, was the visitors to Gainesville Monday.

V. R. Winter of Waldo, representing the Ludden & Bates Southern Music House, Jacksonville branch, is in the city.

Misses Bessie and Julia Bunch and Julia Wainwright have returned from a pleasant visit to Captain and Mrs. S. P. Getzen, at Fort White.

R. F. Ormond, T. D. Link, Windsor, and W. A. Porter of Rochelle were in town Monday. The two latter renewed their subscription to The Sun.

I have some very fine Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale; good strain, large, vigorous stock. Price from $1 to $2. W. A. Jones, Micanopy, Fla. Box 59.

Dr. Thos. McLeod, Dr. S. P. Getzen of Newberry and A. G. McDonald of Montbrook, all enthusiastic Elks, came to the city Sunday to attend the lodge of sorrow.

Alexander Taylor has accepted a position with the construction department of the East Florida Telephone Company, and left yesterday for South Florida to assume his duties.

Postmaster H. C. Atwater and little son, Henry C., Jr., were in the city from Waldo yesterday. This was Master Henry's first visit to "the city," and he was delighted with what he saw.

J. G. Osteen and Rev. W. J. Martin of Dunnie, members of the Board of County Commissioners and School Board, respectively, are in the city to attend these meetings. They made The Sun an agreeable call last night.

The friends in this city and section of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Avera will be pained to learn of the death of their infant daughter, which sad event occurred at their home in Birmingham, Ala., on the night of Wednesday, November 21.

The famous Barlow Minstrels, under direction of J. A. Coburn, are billed to appear at the opera house in this city on Saturday night next, December 8th. This popular minstrel is a general favorite here, having been regular visitors for several years.

J. W. Exley has rented the Pearce House and took possession last night. This house, which is located on East Liberty street, convenient to the public square, has twenty rooms, and is one of the oldest and most widely known boarding houses in the city.

W. F. Townsend of Campville was trading in the city yesterday. Mr. Townsend states that the farmers of his section are badly in need of rain, the sky juice being alarmingly scarce in the East End. The same conditions are reported from every section of the county.

*From Wednesday's Daily Sun:*

R. M. Chamberlin of Tacoma was trading in the city yesterday.

Jesse Y. Bradley, a well known merchant of Alachua, spent yesterday in this city on business.

William Welch, a progressive young trucker of Evinston, was among those who came to Gainesville trading yesterday.

J. N. Craig of Micanopy, the genial agent of the Atlantic Coast Line at that point, was a business visitor to this city yesterday.

For Sale—Nice White Leghorn Cockerels; eight months old; Wilbur's Gem strain. Price $1.50 each. K. V. Merry, Micanopy, Fla.

Friends of A. S. Wooley are glad to welcome him again, after a delightful summer spent at his home in Seaford, Del. Mrs. Wooley expects to arrive later.

Guy Zetrouer of Rochelle was in the city yesterday. He was en route to Dutton, where for the next few days he will enjoy a hunting trip with Wm. Barco.

J. W. Sinquefield of Tacoma, who has been conducting a mercantile business and growing oranges for the past four years, has decided to return to his old home, Sanitoba, Miss., just as his handsome grove was about to bring him in golden returns.

Judge Syd L. Carter and Captain J. C. McGrew have returned from Levyville, where on Sunday afternoon they attended the funeral of the former's brother, Senator N. R. Carter, the interment being in Levyville cemetery. Rev. J. K. Sheffield of the Baptist church officiating.

Our cold storage rooms at Gainesville and Alachua are now open for business. We have just completed two new rooms at Gainesville and are prepared to take care of all the meat that comes. The Diamond Ice Co., R. B. Livingston, Manager.

George Birt and George Sparkman of Louise, two progressive farmers and stockmen, are making a great success in hog-raising, among other things. They brought a drove of fifty fine hogs to this market which were disposed of to W. D. Fagan at a good price, on the hoof.

Mrs. Georgia Porter and son, John, left Rocky Point yesterday for Washington, D. C., where they will make their future home. Mrs. Porter has been a resident of Rocky Point and of this city for many years and her many friends regret very much to see her leave.

Mrs. O. P. Cannon of Rocky Point was shopping in the city yesterday. Friends of her son, Harry Cannon, who has been quite low, will be gratified to learn that he is now considered out of danger. Though he is still quite weak, he expects to be entirely recovered in a short time.

Prof. J. G. Kellum of Tallahassee, secretary of the State Board of Control, came to attend the session of the Board and remained over for a day or two with friends here. Prof. Kellum is looking the picture of health, which is evidence that the red hills of Leon is agreeing with him.

A jolly crowd of our young people attended a "cane grinding" at Mr. Strickland's, near Paradise, last Thursday evening. Among those present were: Misses Myrtle Fennell, Patty and Nellie Dempsie, Ollie Carpenter, Myrtle Bynum and Alice Butler; Messrs. Chitty, Craigue, Matheson, Avera, Godwin, McCook and Vidal.

W. W. Feagle of Alachua and R. H. Meeks of Macon, Ga., were in the city yesterday, and made The Sun an appreciated call. Mr. Meeks is a Trenton boy, but has been residing in Macon for the past three years, where he has held a lucrative position in the offices of the Macon and Dublin railroad. He is now spending a while with relatives and friends at his old home.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Hagood, which will occur at their home in Jacksonville on the evening of Friday, the 7th inst. This estimable couple are well known in this city, having resided in this city and in Micanopy for many years. Friends will congratulate them upon their quarter of a century's undisturbed connubial bliss.

*From Thursday's Daily Sun:*

Sexton Thompson of Evergreen cemetery has been confined to his bed with illness for the past few days.

Miss Rosa Lee LaGrone of Augusta, Ga., is in the city, a guest of her relatives, the family of C. C. Pedrick.

James Chesnut of Alachua, one of the best citizens of the county, was visiting relatives in this city yesterday.

Wm. F. Love of Trenton was trading in the city yesterday. He is an extensive crosstie contractor of that section.

E. T. Hawthorn, one of the best citizens of the town which bears his name, was a business visitor to this city yesterday.

Mrs. S. P. Goodwin has returned from Watertown, N. Y., where she spent a most delightful summer. Friends are glad to see her back.

Found—Discharge certificate of Chas. Dinkins, from U. S. Army. Owner may have same by calling at The Sun office, or upon application by mail.

O. G. Husband, formerly of Melrose but for the past few years conducting a general mercantile business at Putnam Hall, Putnam county, has associated himself with a son of Hon. J. P. Wall of that place and others in the organization of the Florida Live Stock Association, the purpose of which will be to insure live stock. The offices of the company, so The Lakeland News asserts, will be in Lakeland, and the new company will be ready for business in a short time. Mr. Husband will have charge of the office at Lakeland.


# DISFIGURING SKIN HUMOR

**Impossible to Get Employment, as Face and Body Were Covered With Itching Sores—Scratched Till Flesh Was Raw—Spent Hundreds of Dollars on Doctors and Hospitals and Grew Worse**

**CURED BY CUTICURA IN FIVE WEEKS**

"Since the year 1894 I have been troubled with a very bad case of eczema which I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to cure, and I went to the hospital, but they failed to cure me and it was getting worse all the time. Five weeks ago my wife bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and I am pleased to say that I am now completely cured and well.

"It was impossible for me to get employment, as my face, head, and body were covered with it. The eczema first appeared on the top of my head, and it had worked all the way around down the back of my neck and around to my throat, down my body and around the hips. It itched so I would be obliged to scratch it, and the flesh was raw.

"I would first wash the affected parts with warm water and Cuticura Soap, and then apply Cuticura Ointment and let it remain on all night, and in the morning I would use Cuticura Soap. I am now all well, which all my friends can testify to, and I will be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any and all persons who wish a speedy and permanent cure of skin diseases." Thomas M. Rossiter, 290 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J. Mar. 30, 1905.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), may be had of all druggists. A single set often cures the most distressing cases when all else fails. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."


### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court in and for Alachua county, State of Florida, and dated March 12th, A. D. 1890, and to me directed as Sheriff of Alachua county, Florida, wherein W. K. Bartleson is plaintiff and Edmond E. Voyle is defendant, I, as Sheriff of Alachua county, have levied upon the following described real estate as the property of the said Edmond E. Voyle to satisfy said execution towit: All that certain piece, tract, or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Alachua county and State of Florida, particularly known and described as follows towit: Begin at Northwest corner of G. S. Voyle's land on North line of section Four (4), Township Ten (10), South Range Twenty (20), East, and run thence South ten (10) chains, then run West six and three quarters (6¾) chains, then run South eight and a quarter (8¼) chains, then run West ten (10) chains, then run North eighteen and a quarter (18¼) chains, then run East sixteen and a quarter (16¼) chains to beginning; also all that certain lot, tract, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the City of Gainesville, and in the county of Alachua and State of Florida, and particularly described as follows towit: Commencing at the Northwest corner of Section Four (4), in Township Ten (10), South Range Twenty (20), East, and from thence run South three (3) chains and eighteen (18) links to the point of beginning of the land hereby conveyed, then run South three hundred and fifty-one (351) feet more or less, then run East parallel to North line of Section Four to the run of Sweetwater branch, then up the run of Sweetwater branch to a point South three chains and eighteen links from the North line of Section Four (4), then run West to point of beginning, hereby guaranteeing and warranting the street along the Western line of above property Forty (40) feet in width and containing Four (4) acres more or less, and notice is hereby given that I, L. W. Fennell, as Sheriff of Alachua county, under and by virtue of said execution and the levy made thereunder and the advertisement of the sale of the above described real estate, will sell the same before the court house door in the City of Gainesville, Florida, as the property of Edmond E. Voyle to satisfy said execution between the legal hours of sale on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1907, the same being a legal sale day.

This December 5th, A. D. 1906.

L. W. FENNELL,
Sheriff Alachua County, Fla.
J. A. CARLISLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

### NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that J. G. Gay & Co., purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 909, dated the 4th day of April, A. D. 1903, had filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, towit:

Lot bounded North and West by B. C. Hart, South by Dutton and East by Johnson in Lot 31, LAYS Grant—40 acres.

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of C. L. Smith.

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1907.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1906.

S. H. WILKINSON,
pd Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.

### LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

CONTEST NO.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Gainesville, Florida, November 27, 1906.

"C" No. 190. United States vs. Homestead Entry No. 10,

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by [illegible], contestant, against Homestead Entry No. [illegible], made March 3rd, 1904, for [illegible] Section 27, Township 10 [illegible] Range 19, by Alfalt F. Trammell, in which said Trammell died on [illegible] no widow nor known heirs, [illegible] been wholly abandoned [illegible] said Trammell, the abandonment due to employment in the [illegible] parties towit: A. U. Hibbard, heirs of Alfalt F. Trammell, are hereby notified to appear and offer evidence touching said [illegible] o'clock a. m. on Jan. [illegible] Register and Receiver at the U. S. Land Office in Gainesville, Florida.

The said contestant having filed an affidavit, filed Oct. 17, 1906, setting forth that show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is ordered that such notice be given by proper publication.

HENRY S. CHANEY, Register.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] purchaser of Tax Certificate No. [illegible] dated the 2nd day of [illegible] 1903, filed said certificate in my office, has made application for tax deed in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, towit:

Se 1-4 of Sw 1-4, S. of river, Sec. 15, Tp. 9, R. 19.

The said land being assessed at the time of the issuance of such certificate in the name of Atlantic Lumber Company.

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1906.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 27th day of November, A. D. 1906.

S. H. WILKINSON,
pd Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.
By M. S. [illegible], Deputy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

To the Heirs, Legatees, Creditors of the Estate of [illegible] and to all Persons Whose Concern:

You will take notice that on the first publication of this notice the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John [illegible] will present to the Hon. [illegible] judge in and for Alachua county, Florida, my accounts as such administrator and final report, and will apply for final discharge as such administrator.

[illegible], Administrator of the Estate of [illegible], Deceased.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] purchaser of Tax Certificate No. [illegible] dated the 2nd day of September, A. D. [illegible] certificate in my office, has made application for tax deed in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, towit:

Se 1-4 of Nw 1-4 Sec. 15, Tp. 9, R. 19, 40 acres.

The said land being assessed at the time of the issuance of such certificate in the name of Unknown.

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1906.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 10th day of November, A. D. 1906.

S. H. [illegible],
pd Clerk Circuit Court [illegible] Co., Fla.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] Mgr., purchaser of Tax Certificates No. [illegible] and 905, dated the 4th day of [illegible] A. D. 1903, has filed said certificates in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificates embrace the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, towit:

S½ of Nw¼ of Se¼ Sec. 22, Tp. [illegible] acres.

Lot 2, N. Windsor, and N½ of [illegible] Sec. 34, Tp. 9, S. R. 21—98 acres.

The said land being assessed at the time of the issuance of such certificates in the name of H. S. Thomas and W. J. Wells.

Unless said certificates shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1907.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1906.

S. H. WILKINSON,
pd Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.


**RAMON'S FOR NERVE & BONE OIL CUTS, SORES, BURNS & RHEUMATISM 25¢**

Sold by J. W. McCollum & Co. and W. M. Johnson, Gainesville.

# EVANS SEED CO.

Dealers in FIELD and GARDEN SEED.

**Specialties:**

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.
Improved Arlington White Spine Cucumbers
Long Island Brown Cabbage.
Improved Big Boston Lettuce.

East Union St.—P. O. Box.
GAINESVILLE - FLA.

# LA GRIPPE

Pneumonia follows La Grippe but never follows the use of

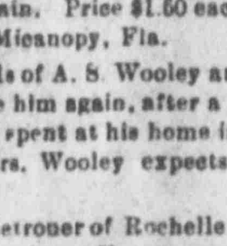
**FOLEY'S Honey and Tar**

It stops the Cough and heals the lungs. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption.

Mr. S. Vasmer, of 127 Osgood St., Chicago, writes: "My wife had la grippe and it left her with a very bad cough on her lungs which FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR cured completely."

For sale by J. W. McCollum & Co.

# ....KNABE PIANOS....




Sold exclusively in this section by

JAS. A. ABRAMS,
201 Main Street,
JACKSONVILLE, - FLA.


### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice of the Peace Court, 2nd District, in and for Alachua county, Florida, in a certain cause therein pending in which Frank E. Wood is plaintiff and D. P. Cheever is defendant, and directed to the sheriff or any constable of said county, I have levied upon and will sell at public outcry before the court house door in Gainesville, Alachua county, Florida, during the legal hours of sale on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1907, the same being legal sale day, the following described property towit: Lot 11 in the town of LaCrosse, lying and being in Section 34, Township 7, Range 19, in Alachua county, Florida, the same being levied upon as the property of D. P. Cheever and to satisfy said execution. Terms cash.

This December 1st, 1906.

L. W. FENNELL,
Sheriff Alachua County, Fla.
OWEN BOYALL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

### NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

All persons indebted to the late B. F. Jordan are requested to call and settle such indebtedness at once. All persons having claims against the said B. F. Jordan, or his estate are required to present the same to the undersigned, or to the Probate Judge of Alachua county, within six (6) months from the first publication of this notice, otherwise the statute of non-claim will be pleaded thereto.

MYRTLE B. JORDAN,
As Executrix of the Estate of B. F. Jordan, Deceased.